# The New-York Times.

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## EUROPEAN NEWS.

### No Advices by Cable—The Wires Down in Ireland.

### Arrival of the Steamship City of Antwerp at this Port.

### Further Details of the Fenian Outbreak in Ireland.

### Debate in Parliament on British American Confederation.

### GENERAL CONTINENTAL NEWS.

Dispatches from Heart's Content report the cable working splendidly, but that the Irish wires are down, probably in consequence of a storm.

The new steamer *City of Antwerp*, Capt. MIREHOUSE, of the Inman line, which left Liverpool at noon on the 20th and Queenstown on the 21st of February, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The ex-rebel cruiser *Sumter* had foundered near the Dagger bank. Since the collapse of the rebellion the *Sumter*, under the name of the *Gibraltar*, has been employed as a trading steamer by a Hull firm, and was on a voyage from Helsingfors to Hull when she sprang a leak under her boilers and sunk gradually in smooth water. The crew made their escape.

The steamer *Bavaria*, which left Southampton for New-York on the 23d January, and lost her rudder in a heavy sea when about half way across the Atlantic, arrived safely at Falmouth on the 17th February, with all well on board. She had about 300 passengers and a large cargo.

The Dublin *Gazette* offers a reward of £500 for the person who shot the mounted policeman, and £250 for the arrest of O'CONNOR, the Fenian leader in Kerry.

It is stated that O'CONNOR shot the orderly with his own hand. The policeman had at that time a warrant for his arrest. O'CONNOR rode at the head of the Fenians on the horse of the policeman when they turned off through the Gap of Dunloe, toward Kenmare. A belief prevails that O'CONNOR is no other than STEPHENS.

STEPHEN J. PHEANY, the ex-Fenian Senator, had been tried at Dublin, and found guilty of treason felony. Sentence was postponed pending the discussion of a point which had been reserved, and which would be decided in the Court of Criminal Appeal.

The latest advices from Killarney report the country perfectly quiet. No prisoners had been made and fugitive Fenians were nowhere to be met with. The fugitives were said to be reduced in number to some sixteen, all well armed, and supposed to be "Irish-Americans."

Arrests continued to be made in Dublin, Dundalk and other parts of Ireland, and nine men who had been tried had been variously sentenced to penal servitude from seven to fifteen years.

## AFFAIRS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

### The Fenian Failure in Ireland—The Curse of Killarney—Conviction of Senator Meaney—Reform or Revolution—A Debauched Constituency—Where the Money Goes—The Great Want—Parliament and Congress.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1867.

The Fenians, hunted on the romantic mountains of Kerry, have not been taken prisoners, and have scarcely been seen by anybody. The army of one thousand men that threatened Killarney has dwindled to a hundred, and we now hear of a band of twenty supposed Americans, who landed on the coast, where a fishing smack, in which they crossed the Atlantic, has been found abandoned. The returns of the war so far give one policeman seriously, if not mortally, wounded. On the Fenian side none killed, none wounded, no prisoners taken in fight; the whole return consists of an immense number of missing. The expectation that the whole population in the Southwest of Ireland would rise at the first summons, has been utterly disappointed. There does not appear to have been any rising whatever. The capture of Capt. MORIARTY, the hero who lost his nose in the American war, may have discouraged them. The people, we are told, hissed and groaned at the police, as they made a strategic movement from their barracks in Killarney to a more defensible position; but that may have been because they were deserted by their protectors and left to the tender mercies of the terrible Fenians. A less equivocal index of feeling was the fact of a number of young men leaving the Cathedral when the Bishop was denouncing Fenianism. Possibly they held that a Bishop should not preach politics. Possibly they may have thought that he was harder upon the poor hunted rebels than was needful. The Bishop did not spare them. He said:

"If we must condemn the foolish youths who have joined in this conspiracy, how much must we not execrate the conduct of those designing villains who have been entrapping innocent youth, and organizing this work of crime! Thank God they are not our people; or, if they were, they have lost the Irish character in the cities of America. But beyond them there are criminals of a far deeper guilt—the men who, while they send their dupes into danger, are fattening on the spoils in Paris and New-York—the execrable swindlers, who care not to endanger the necks of the men who trust them, who care not how many are murdered by the rebel or hanged by the strong arm of the law, provided they can get a supply of dollars either for their pleasures or for their wants. Oh! God's heaviest curse—His withering, blasting, blighting curse—is on them. I preached to you last Sunday on the eternity of hell's torments. Human reason was inclined to say, 'It is a hard word, and who can bear it?' But when we look down into the fathomless depth of this infamy of the heads of the Fenian conspiracy, we must acknowledge that eternity is not long enough nor hell hot enough to punish such miscreants."

But the poor Irish people are inclined to be more merciful. If they do not rise in insurrection at the call of the leaders who come among them, neither do they turn out against them or betray them. The most they say is, "Poor devils! its mighty cowld they must be up among the hills, your honor." The Yankee Captain, MORIARTY, was denounced in an anonymous letter, and so taken prisoner, but the rewards offered by the Government for Fenian leaders have had no effect. The people will not touch blood-money, but they do betray secrets. A priest, called to attend the wounded policeman, gave warning to a station about to be attacked, and boldly avowed his act to the approaching Fenians. The whole affair appears to have collapsed, and the only results are some two hundred prisoners, most of whom have been captured at Dublin, as they came over from England. Mr. Senator MEANY has been convicted, but the sentence is doubtful. It was proved that he was a Fenian in America, but there is no evidence that he did not throw up the last atom of his poisonous faith while crossing the Atlantic. There was no proof at all that he was a Fenian in England or Ireland, or that he would have gone to the latter country if he had not been taken there by a police constable.

The Reformers are waiting very impatiently for the debate on the Government resolutions, and the bill which, if they are adopted, is to follow them. Mr. BRIGHT declares that "the course taken by the Government is an insult to the House, and a gross offence to the whole body of the Reformers of the country." "The Administration," he says, "is bitterly hostile to reform," which it seeks to murder by a course "odious in the sight of all honest men." If the House joins the Government in this course, "the people will seek other channels with a view to obtain and secure the rights which are now contemptuously denied them." If he is wrong in this, "all history is a lie from the beginning." The Administration, he declares, "is ready to betray both Queen and people." All this outpouring of wrath and indignation can be put into three words—Reform or Revolution. And if Reform is denied or postponed, Mr. BRIGHT declares revolution inevitable. And when a man like Mr. BRIGHT makes such a public declaration as that, he does all he can to make his belief a reality. Thus Mr. BRIGHT, the leader of the Reform movement in England, almost the only important leader, says to the Government and the House of Commons, introduce and pass a satisfactory Reform Bill, or—revolution. But no bill will satisfy the league which does not give at least household suffrage and the ballot. Will the House pass such a bill? If not, will the threat of Mr. BRIGHT, for his prophecy is a threat, be carried out? Are the reformers of England and the disaffected people of Ireland under the leadership of BRIGHT and the O'DONOGHUE, to overthrow the present Government of the British Empire and organize a Republic? Are the English people ready to follow these leaders into what would assuredly be a bloody revolution? I think they would see them hanged first, but let us see for one moment what sort of people we have here. The Elections Commission has just made its report on Lancaster. In this town, out of 1,389 persons who voted at the last election 884 received bribes, and 139 were engaged in bribing. The lower class of voters struck work, went from one party to another, sold themselves like beasts, spent the nights in public houses and the days wandering about begging from one side or the other a few shillings to enable them to continue their debauch. The Liberal Party had more than forty public beer houses open in their interest. Both parties were engaged in this shameless work of demoralization, but the Liberals were far worse than the Conservatives.

This, then, in an ordinary English town, is the character of the actual voting population, which is to be improved by bringing in a poorer, more ignorant, and, if possible, more drunken and depraved lower class, which is now excluded, and which, if not at once enfranchised, will, as Mr. BRIGHT tells us, resort to other measures. I give you the facts, and leave you to form your own opinions. Mine are, that the chances of a democratic revolution in England and a Fenian revolution in Ireland are about equal.

There is no doubt that people want the question settled. They are tired of the whole agitation. The Reformers are tired of their stupid meetings and processions—for you have no idea how very stupid they are—and the great body of the people, who care nothing at all for politics, are tired of the whole discussion. So Parliament will probably agree upon a compromise, and everything will go on as usual.

The House voted £45,721 for a collection of antique gems for the British Museum, considered a great bargain; £165,300 for Royal Palaces, which may be considered very cheap, taking into account the rapid increase of the Royal family; £116,650 for the expenses of the Paris Exhibition, and £101,300 to the Chinese Government, as a compensation for the loss of the fleet which was to have helped put down the Taepings. Something, it may be hoped, will also be done by Parliament to find bread for people who are starving, to provide houseroom for crowded populations, to lighten the labor of Spitalfield weavers, and to compensate British subjects in India for the negligences which have carried off, by the most terrible of deaths, whole populations. I do not object to the gems and palaces, and the money expended on the Paris Exhibition, which may come back in trade; but there are matters of vastly greater importance, in which Governments and Parliaments have hitherto shown a niggardly spirit. The most important work in England is that of education. All hinges upon that. The reform question—the labor question—all questions could be settled, if that one work were accomplished.

A "Republican" writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette* to account for the superiority of the British House of Commons as a deliberative body over the United States Congress. It comes, he says, from a foolish provision of the American Constitution that the representative should be a resident in his district. Here any man in the United Kingdom may be elected in any district that will choose him. If a town has no proper man of its own, it comes to London for a member. Thus the most distinguished men, wherever they may happen to reside, get into Parliament; whereas, as this American apologist says, the pioneers in the backwoods are forced to elect the best pioneer among them. There are materials for a good Congress in America, he thinks, but until this law is changed they cannot be collected in the Capitol. But there is another side to this. Local representation is the American system—class representation the English. An American Congressman professes to speak and act for the interests of his district. The members of the House of Commons, as a rule, repudiate any such notion, and consider themselves the representatives of the whole country. It would disgrace a man here were he to support local interests rather than the general good. Therefore it is no particular object for a member to reside in his district. Englishmen represent Irish constituencies; and, *vice versa*. WILBERFORCE, traveling in a stage coach, came to a village, and being told the name, said, with surprise, "Why, this must be the place I represent in Parliament," which in fact it was; but was all he knew about it. It is not improbable that some members would be puzzled to find on the map the boroughs for which they were elected.

Artemus Ward, who had taken refuge in the Isle of Jersey, has been signalled at Southampton, better. If well enough, he will reopen his show, speak his piece, and fill the pockets of those wonderful clothes he is always bragging about. Artemus has discovered the exact proportions of fun and information that suit the British public. He gives them fifty-five minutes fun and five minutes of geography, topography, and Mormon history, morals and theology. The people are tickled at his jokes, and at their own cleverness in understanding them.

The weather, this 20th of February, I must tell you, is just delightful. There is a grayish blue sky, a warm sunshine, fields emerald green, and the lilacs and early shrubs all bursting into leaf, as if nature were in haste to make up for the dreary cold snap in January. The streets and parks are brilliant with carriages and equestrians. Balls and assemblies are crowding each other. The distinguished names of the guests at the Countess of Derby's fill half a column of the *Morning Post*. For four months, if all goes smoothly in Parliament, London will be full and fashionable, and gayer than for years before. The lovely Princess of Wales gives us indeed sad evidence that she is mortal, by having an attack of rheumatism so acute as to deprive her of sleep, and call for a daily bulletin signed by four Royal Physicians, who report, however, that she got a short nap this morning. It is sad to think that even a beautiful Princess can suffer as acutely, perhaps, as the poorest of her future subjects, or the humblest of her loyal admirers.

MONADNOCK.

## BRITISH AMERICA.

### Debate in the British House of Commons on the Bill for the Confederation of British North America.

On Tuesday, Feb. 18, Lord CARNARVON, in the House of Commons, moved the second reading of the British North America Bill, of which he gave an outline. He concluded his speech as follows:

He now came to the question of defence, which, it might be said, in a military point of view, naturally supposed the occurrence of war, and if war broke out it might also be said that the war would be one with the great neighboring Republic. He needed hardly to say that such a war would be a most barbarous, unnatural and disastrous war, and would throw back the prosperity of the Provinces for very many years. Nevertheless, in considering such a measure as the present, it was necessary to discuss each collateral point. It was very commonly said that the defence of Canada would be impossible. Every one must admit that the difficulties would, no doubt, be considerable, but, on the other hand, it was to be borne in mind that one high military authority had stated that those difficulties were by no means insuperable. With the resources which were available there was no reason whatever to despair of a good defence. Some persons were in the habit of saying that the burden of expenditure was unequally adjusted as between Canada and the mother country. He admitted the time was coming, if it had not come, when a revision of the apportionment of that expenditure would be necessary, and he did not apprehend any difficulty whatever on the part of Canada. There had been a great deal of misunderstanding and some misrepresentation on that subject. The Canadians had not been backward in the matter of expenditure. Much had been doing in the way of increasing the military strength of that Colony. Camps had been formed and cadets had been receiving instruction at the hands of competent officers. In 1864, nearly $900,000; but last year it had risen to upward of $2,000,000, so that it was approaching £500,000. It had been said by some persons that the idea of defending Canada and New-Brunswick ought to be given up; that we ought to concentrate our strength on the peninsula of Nova Scotia, and convert Halifax into a second Gibraltar. Now, not to adduce any other arguments against that proposition, was it not evident that if Canada and New-Brunswick were destroyed it would be impossible to defend Nova Scotia? It appeared to him that the consolidation of those provinces would prove a means of making them much more contented than they were likely to be if they remained separate Colonies. A stimulus would be given to industrial development and to education when the consolidation took place. Just as the circle of public opinion was narrowed and constitutional government was restricted, in the same proportion there was the risk of disturbance. It was said that a federation only afforded a loose and feeble tie. Certainly this was not true in every case. He admitted that certain conditions were necessary, in order that a federative government should be successful. It was possible only in those States which were so akin that they could be united and yet so different that they could not be made one common body by complete unification. He thought that the North American Provinces which it was now proposed to combine in federative union possessed those necessary qualifications. It was said also that this federation was the result of a compromise. Well, it was founded on a compromise, as all confederations must be, but it was not exclusively so. The central authority was in the British Crown, and this was a security against the collisions which might take place between separate States when the central authority was vested in those States as a combined nation. There had been four federations—two of them had passed away, two still remained. The two which remained were Switzerland, one of the smallest States in the family of Europe, and the United States, one of the greatest of the great nations of the world. The federation which was about to be formed, would, he hoped, be worthy to take its place side by side with the United States of America. The time might come when it would rank second in size to Russia only. In revenue, in trade and in shipping it already exceeded the thirteen Colonies which 80 years ago, at the time of the Declaration of Independence, became the United States. We were now laying the foundation of a great State, perhaps greater than that of England. But come what might, we should yet rejoice that we were neither jealous of the aspirations of those Colonies, nor indifferent to their desires; that we had fostered their growth, recognizing in that growth the pillars of our own greatness. By this measure we had set the crown to those free institutions which we gave them a quarter of a century ago, and in setting that crown we should remove forever and a day all chances of disunion and difference and jealousy which could exist between the mother country and her child.

### SPEECH OF LORD NORMANBY.

The Marquis of NORMANBY said the noble Earl opposite had so exhausted the subject that it was necessary to add very little to what had been said already; he should, therefore, confine his observations to the military advantages which he believed this union was calculated to confer on the American Colonies. Some persons believed that this country derived no benefit from these Colonies; that they were a source of loss to England, and ought to be got rid of. But this was not the feeling of the vast majority of persons in this country, of the members of their Lordships' House, nor yet of the Colonies themselves. If the North American Colonies felt themselves able to stand alone, and showed their anxiety either to form themselves into an independent country, or even to amalgamate with the United States, he did not think it would be wise to resist that desire. But as long as the Colonies stood by us, as long as they looked upon connection with this country, and the institutions which they enjoyed under her rule, as among their greatest blessings, it was our duty to encourage that feeling, and to promote it to the utmost of our power. It was true that this country derived no pecuniary benefits from the Colonies, for with a wise and generous policy this country had conferred on them free institutions, and had confided to their own hands the distribution of their revenues and the management of their local affairs. Beside this, we had undertaken almost the entire burden of their defence. But the time had now come that it must be clearly understood that change in the modes of locomotion had so altered the position of British North America that, even if we had the will, we had no longer the means, single-handed, to defend it. The colonists, however, were now perfectly willing to coöperate with us, and as long as we retained naval superiority at sea, those who attacked the Provinces would do so at great disadvantage. It was useless to conceal from ourselves that the military position of the United States had greatly altered of late. A few years ago the American army consisted only of some 10,000 men; now they had an enormous and well-disciplined force. Some account, therefore, of what had been done and what was capable of being done in one of our North American Provinces might not be uninteresting. When he first assumed the Government of Nova Scotia in 1858 the entire local force of that country consisted of some fifty or sixty volunteer artillerymen. Subsequently an opportunity presented itself of raising volunteer corps, and at a later period circumstances enabled him to obtain a revision of the militia laws. In 1863, when he left that Province, there were no less than 34,800 men regularly drilled for five days every year; and since that time matters have greatly improved. Last year there were, he believed, 59,000 men regularly out for drill. He admitted the insufficiency of the drill of these men, but their organization was perfect, their enrollment was good, and their officers were effectively trained, being required in every case to pass an examination before receiving their commissions. If Nova Scotia, with a population of 300,000, could produce 50,000 militiamen, he could see no reason why British North America, with a population of 4,000,000, should not produce an enrolled militia of 400,000 or 500,000. Of these a quota could be called out every year for permanent training, so as to keep up the organization of the entire body. With such a force to draw upon in case of need, backed by the support which would be given by this country, there was no reason why Canada should not be able to defend herself effectually. It must be borne in mind that in Canada any campaign must, owing to the necessities of the climate, be limited to six months; moreover, as war with Canada meant war with England, America would be obliged to keep a large force at home for the protection of her own shores. In speaking thus of America, he alluded, of course, only to possibilities. No one was more sensible than himself of the serious disadvantages of a war with America; no one could deplore more than he did the miseries which such a war was calculated to entail; and nobody could look with greater interest on the institutions of that country or entertain a higher sense of her greatness and resources. It was to be regretted that Nova Scotia had not entered heartily into this scheme of confederation, but, on the contrary, had sent delegates to this country to oppose it. He was one of those who thought originally, and still thought, that it might have been better in the first instance to have formed a separate federation of the Maritime Provinces, by which means time would have been allowed for the softening down of local jealousies, and the way prepared for the eventual formation of a large and compact body. However, the only question now was whether the opportunity was to be seized of carrying out a particular mode of federation proposed, or whether all the Provinces were to continue separate, as at present. He confessed that with such an alternative presented to him he could not hesitate for a moment. It was said that nine-tenths of the population of Nova Scotia were opposed to this measure, and 30,000 signatures had been obtained to a petition against it, while pamphlets in abundance were issued showing the miseries that were likely to be entailed on Nova Scotia. It must be remembered, however, that across the Atlantic all political topics were discussed in a tone and with an eagerness which sounded strangely to us in this country. He had had some experience of the way in which the petitions were got up in Nova Scotia against this measure. When the movement in favor of confederation gained strength, a gentleman, whom he respected on account of his talents, put himself at the head of a party of opposition, and went through the country holding meetings for the purpose of declaiming against the scheme. Nothing is easier than to pursuade people they are about to be wronged, that they are to be deprived of their liberties and have their commercial prosperity retarded; so the people responded to the agitation and petitioned against this scheme in vast numbers; but he thought the petitions represented the opinions of the agitators rather than the real feelings of the inhabitants of the country. The arguments of the party of opposition were not directed particularly against this measure, but against all union of our North American Provinces; and the head of the party, it should be stated, was once as much in favor of confederation as he had latterly been against it; so that his arguments could not be counted of much worth. If it were true that Nova Scotia was likely to be sacrificed for the benefit of Canada he would not lend his support to the bill; but it was clear that, as the interests of Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick were identical, and as those two States possessed a third of the votes of the Senate and a fifth of the House of Commons, they would surely be able by joining with the ordinary opposition to obtain a hearing and compel the House to do them justice. He believed the bill would tend to the general good of the country.

### SPEECH OF LORD RUSSELL.

Lord RUSSELL said: I cannot remain altogether silent when a subject of such interest as this engages the attention of your Lordships. The measure is undoubtedly a wise one; it will facilitate commercial relations with the United States; it will be far easier for them to come to agreements with the United States than it is at present, without a common head. Their ability to defend themselves, too, will be greatly increased by having a single authority at their head to provide for any emergency which might otherwise weigh with special force upon a single State. And I must say, in supporting this bill, that the creation of these Provinces redounds greatly to the credit of this country. I believe that in 1760, when we obtained the country by capitulation from the French, the number of its inhabitants was not more than 70,000, yet when these Provinces are united they will form a confederation whose population will number no less than 4,000,000. This marvelous result, I believe, has never yet had a parallel, and should be a source of honorable pride to our country.

After a few words from Lord MONCK and others, the bill was read a second time.

## BRITISH REFORM.

### Mr. Disraeli Makes a Statement in Regard to the Views of the Government—Mr. Gladstone Replies.

In the House of Commons, on Feb. 18, in reply to a question by Mr. AYRTON, Mr. DISRAELI said:

I am willing to accept the assurance of the honorable gentleman that his observations are made in no unfriendly spirit to the Government, and in a similar spirit I respond to them. I can assure him that he has mistaken the character of the Administration if he fancies they have formed an erroneous or exaggerated idea of their own importance. They are only anxious to use such influence as they possess to favor the advancement of good legislation, and the settlement of this question, if possible, which has so much occupied the attention of the Parliament and the country. I must say, with great respect to the honorable gentlemen, that I cannot think we erred in the course we have adopted. In taking that course we have been guided by a strict adherence to Parliamentary precedents and practice, not from any superstitious veneration for them, but because we know our precedents embalm the wisdom and reflect the sagacity of generations. We thought it absolutely necessary to have recourse to procedure by way of resolutions; and when I addressed the House a week ago, if I had confined myself to arguments in favor of that procedure, and had given the reasons which had induced the Government to adopt that course, I should have been strictly in order, and nothing more would have been required of me. But representations were made to me by honorable gentlemen on both sides of the House to the effect that it was desirable that the general character of the resolutions should be known, and that the House should understand whether the resolutions expressed general principles or went into great detail. Therefore, I wished frankly to explain to the House that the resolutions expressed principles, and I took the opportunity of vindicating in some degree the course pursued. I think it impossible to bring forward resolutions in legislating on the subject of the representation of the people in Parliament, except in the way of expressing principles, and I cannot say we have any cause to regret the course we have pursued. From all that has happened since, I have reason to believe the prospect of legislation on this subject has been advanced and facilitated, and nothing has been said or done by the Government, notwithstanding the criticisms here and elsewhere, which the Government have cause to regret or wish to see altered. Therefore, I hope that the Government may be allowed to pursue the course they have selected to follow. They would not pursue that course if they believed it would lead to delay. On the contrary, I am convinced that, with that candid reception on the part of the House on which we now rely, the course adopted by the Government is one calculated to facilitate the ultimate settlement of the matters in question. The resolutions are on the table of the House. It would be irregular to enter now into a discussion of their character; and as the honorable gentleman has refrained from discussing them, I ought also to refrain from doing so; but this I may say, that the resolutions express principles, and the Government will put the House in possession of the application of the principles expressed in the resolutions. Even in adopting those principles the House may think proper to apply them in a manner different from that proposed by the Government, but at the same time it would be most unwise in the Government to lose the advantage of the discussion which would arise on the resolutions, and we believe that, without occasioning delay, the passing of the resolution by the House will greatly facilitate the progress of the measure we shall have to introduce. I trust that the House, considering the difficulty of managing this question, will put a charitable construction on the motives of Ministers, and not believe that they have had recourse to the procedure they have selected in order merely to amuse the House for a time, with a view to the ultimate postponement and procrastination of the subject. They have resolved to use their utmost energy in forwarding the settlement of the question; they have put their hands to the plow, and they will not desist from the work unless arrested in their labors by the House.

### SPEECH OF MR. GLADSTONE.

Mr. GLADSTONE said: I am prepared to bestow that charitable construction on the motives of the Government for which the right honorable gentleman has made an appeal, and I think that the best mode of doing so is to avoid all reference, of whatever kind, with respect to the motives of the Government. We are here embarked in a common cause. I think my honorable friend, who received just credit from the right honorable gentleman for the spirit of his observations, was so far justified in the course he has taken, inasmuch as he endeavored to give expression to the feelings generally entertained in the House that we are placed in a position of considerable embarrassment. As I understand the case, there are in the country and in the House various currents of feeling with respect to the subject of Parliamentary reform. Some of these currents are in opposite directions, and tend to neutralize one another. Some are desirous of extensive enfranchisement, others fearful of it. They are opposed to each other; but I venture to say there is one powerful and prevailing feeling which, I think, pervades nearly the whole community united, and which likewise is reflected faithfully and generally within these walls without reference to political opinion, and that is a strong and earnest—I might venture to say an absorbing and overpowering—desire that we should now, within the limits of this session, arrive at length at a legislative settlement of this question. There being that desire in the House and the country, it follows that what we wish for includes this important point likewise, that the question should be settled, if possible, by those in power. It is wholly out of the ability and capacity of any set of men to conduct the deliberations of this House to a real and satisfactory issue with respect to the representation of the people, unless they be the responsible advisers of the Crown. As far as I am individually concerned, I have expressed my perfect willingness and earnest desire to coöperate with the present Government for an effectual, and, above all, an early settlement of this question. What we are anxious for is that the Government should avail themselves of this favorable state of feeling, and take all steps to conduct to a practical effect this disposition so generally prevailing in the House. The Government have presented resolutions on the subject of Reform, and I, for one, have stated a perfect willingness—suppressing, I am bound to say, my own strong opinion that such was not an expedient course—to accede to the mode adopted by the Government, and to take no objection on general grounds to the course of proceeding by resolution. The right honorable gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer gave a special reason for that course, stating in effect—for I do not pretend to quote his words—that had the Government submitted their intentions with respect to Reform in the shape of a bill, they might have been met, as on a former occasion, by the invidious selection of some one point from among the provisions, and thereby their general and comprehensive scheme might have been by no very legitimate process got rid of in this House. My honorable friend endeavored to convey to the Government the assurance that there was not the smallest probability of such a proceeding, and after what has fallen from the right honorable gentleman as well as from my honorable friend I cannot help expressing my strong belief in conformity with his. Sir, of course it would be presumptuous in me were I to undertake to bind any gentleman in this House, far less any body of the members of this House, by the expression of an opinion of my own beyond the limits to which my personal communications may have extended; but, at the same time, the circumstances of this case are so clear, and they have assumed a character so historical, that I can hardly think they leave a doubt on the mind of the Government or the right honorable gentleman for the apprehension he has expressed, and which he has stated led him to the conclusion he has announced. The right honorable gentleman adverted on a former evening in terms of disparagement and censure to the proceedings of 1859. I am not bound to defend these proceedings further than to say I do not think they merited the kind of censure bestowed upon them. That, however, is immaterial except so far as to guard me as to what I have further to say. The proceedings of 1859, whether prudent or not, would in my opinion have been perfectly justifiable had they been taken by a Parliament that had its heart and its mind earnestly set on legislating for the purpose of Parliamentary reform. But now, with the light that experience affords, it is impossible to regard the proceedings of 1859 without including in our review the proceedings of 1860; and taking the operations of these two years as one operation—taking the strong and decisive measure adopted in 1859, together with the lame and unsatisfactory completion of it in 1860—I am certain I cannot misrepresent either the public sentiment or the general sentiment of this House, or the sentiment of the powerful party that occupies these benches, when I say that these proceedings cannot be repeated. Therefore, the reasons assigned by the right honorable gentleman for the course he has adopted have disappeared; and undoubtedly it would have been to me a matter of great gratification had the right honorable gentleman been disposed to accede to the suggestion offered to him in no unfriendly manner by the honorable member for the Tower Hamlets. From what he has stated I fear he is not disposed to accede to that suggestion. For my part, whatever my regret and concern may be, I do not withdraw from any assurance I have ventured to give. I do not refuse, for one, to entertain the method of procedure by resolutions, but I must observe that at the present moment we are placed in a peculiar position, especially with reference to a peculiar point. We are greatly desirous of prompt proceedings, and another request was addressed to the right honorable gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer of a much more limited character than that which proceeded from my honorable friend the member for the Tower Hamlets; it was that we might be favored upon the earliest day—upon a day earlier than Monday next—with those additional explanations to which the right honorable gentleman has referred, and which he calls the explanations of the Government resolutions which are due to the House. Sir, I won't so far bring into question the orders of this House as to make a single observation on the character of the resolutions themselves—as to their being general or precise, as to their being declarations of principle or of practice, what they may or may not be; but this I must observe, that upon the comparatively narrow point raised by the request I have just referred to we are in a position, so far as I know, without precedent. On Monday last the right honorable gentleman gave us an explanation of the resolutions. The right honorable gentleman most properly recognized the Parliamentary rule that a measure of such a character cannot be advantageously considered by the House immediately after the statement of its principle by the Minister of the Crown. He proceeded in the same manner as does every Chancellor of the Exchequer upon the somewhat analogous question of the financial statement of the year. He submits the financial statement, but he never asks the assent of the House to that statement until a future day; or if for financial reasons the affirmation is asked of any particular proposition, it is always considered a mere formal affirmation, and its merits remain open to further consideration. That principle is well established. We thought we had received the statement of the right honorable gentleman as to the propositions of the Government on Monday last, and we thought we should be in a position on the 25th to proceed with their discussion; but we find now—not to-day only, but on a previous occasion, on Friday—that we have not yet the full explanation of the right honorable gentleman. We are in possession of one moiety of that explanation, and the other moiety of the explanation is to be delivered on the very day on which we are to be invited to consider the resolutions. Therefore, Sir, it appears to me that it was with consistency and propriety that my honorable friend the member for Leeds suggested that, as time is admitted to be of such value in this matter, and as the principle is recognized that the ministerial explanations of a plan or proposition of this kind ought to be in the possession of the House before members are called on to vote upon it, the right honorable gentleman would at least have been disposed to accede to that limited and moderate demand, and afford his explanations on an earlier day than Monday next. These explanations, it is quite evident, must be very important explanations. So far as I know it is very rare, indeed, I don't recollect any example of a Minister in submitting resolutions that are to be adopted in committee of the House—to introduce them, not by one, but by two statements of the views of the Government. I am fearful of treading on tender ground, and, therefore, I confine these remarks simply to matters of fact, patent to us all; but I own I am hardly so sanguine as to believe that it will be possible for the Houses after receiving the second statement of the right honorable gentleman, which must necessarily be a statement in enlargement of the first, and which may possibly be a statement in modification of the first, I do not at the present moment see how the House can be in a position to proceed with advantage to a definition judgment on the resolutions on Monday next, unless it be the pleasure of the right honorable gentleman to save, I think, our time and expedite the progress of business by favoring us at an earlier period with those explanations which, as he says, still remain due to the House. Sir, I feel deeply the responsibility which attaches to us all in the present state of affairs. I hope that I have endeavored in these remarks to confine myself exclusively and rigidly to what is connected with prompt and effectual progress in dealing with this question. The observation I point out is that I fear a further delay beyond Monday may have to be encountered, unless the right honorable gentleman can accede to the proposition of my honorable friend, the member for Leeds; that these delays, if multiplied, will become highly unsatisfactory to the House and to the country. Having said so much, I leave it to the impartial consideration of the right honorable gentleman and the Government whether they cannot in some way or other meet the desire—we think not an unreasonable desire—that without any avoidable loss of time whatever we should find ourselves brought to deal practically with the great issues involved in the subject of the representation of the people.

## THE FENIANS.

### The Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland.

In the House of Lords on the 18th of February, the Earl of Essex said he wished to ask the noble Earl at the head of the Government whether, considering the present state of Ireland, the recent attempt upon Chester, and the fact that on the following day a large number of men connected with the Fenian movement were arrested in Dublin, it was still the opinion of Her Majesty's Government that at the end of the present month the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* Act should cease. He would also venture to express a hope, even at the risk of being thought harsh and hard-hearted, that any of the rebels who might be caught red-handed would be treated with the utmost rigor of the law. He hoped that none of the humanitarian opinions which were so frequently heard would interfere to prevent those men from receiving the punishment they so richly deserved. He would also express a hope that if the military, when called upon to act, should be compelled to shed blood, they would not do so at the risk of being called to account for their conduct. Nothing could be more discouraging to an officer or a soldier than to know that the performance of his duty might possibly subject him to a criminal trial. He could conceive nothing more painful or distressing to an officer in the British army than to know that the non-performance of his duty would be attended by professional disgrace, while its performance might subject him to an indictment in a criminal court. It was certain that an extraordinary leniency was nowadays exhibited toward crimes which were formerly characterized by the old-fashioned names of rebellion and high treason. It might, perhaps, be said that prevention was better than cure; but both prevention and leniency had been tried without effect. These misguided men evidently did not care for laws which only subjected them, if captured, to a few months' imprisonment, or, at the most, to a few years' penal servitude; and was it probable they would care for the military, unless the latter, when called upon, could act freely? He should be sorry to be deemed harsh and unfeeling, but he thought that there was no more effectual way of curing the evil than by dealing with the leaders in the most summary manner possible, and by teaching the offenders that they could not raise the flag of rebellion and destroy the peace of the country without rendering themselves liable to the punishment which the law awarded for such offences.

The Earl of Leitrim was understood to say that those who spoke so feelingly in that House upon the subject of Fenianism should look nearer home, and see whether, after all, the disturbances in Ireland were not fomented and concocted in England, and whether the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* Act would not be of more service in the suppression of Fenianism if applied to the manufacturing districts of this country than if continued in Ireland.

The Earl of DERBY—With regard to the question put by the noble Earl who has just sat down, I have to say that the Government has decidedly no intention of proposing to suspend the *Habeas Corpus* Act in Chester. With regard to the other question put to me, I regret to say that I heard the noble Earl opposite (the Earl of Essex) very imperfectly; but, as far as I understood him, he inquired as to whether the Government intended moving for a continuance of the act suspending the *Habeas Corpus* Act in Ireland; and, at the same time, he expressed a hope that if any of the Fenians connected with the recent disturbances were captured they would be punished with the utmost rigor of the law, and, also, that military officers would be protected by the Government from any criminal proceedings which might be brought against them in consequence of any acts committed by them in the discharge of their duty. The question is one of such great importance that I think it would have been better if the noble Earl had given me notice of his intention to put it. At the same time, I can quite understand that, as the act of suspension has so nearly run out its term, your Lordships are all anxious for some information as to the Government's intention with reference to the matter, but I regret I cannot yet give a positive answer to the noble Earl. Your Lordships know that in Her Majesty's Speech from the Throne a hope was expressed that no renewal of the Suspension Act would be asked for; but the last outbreak, insignificant as it has been, was quite unforeseen. I am happy, however, to say that the affair has been entirely put down, and that the result has to a great extent refuted the anticipations of the Lord-Lieutenant, who feared that any rising in the country would at once be joined by a large portion of the population. As a matter of fact, the rioters have been forsaken by every one, though it is impossible to say at present whether similar insane attempts to theirs may not be made in other parts of Ireland; and I think it better to postpone the consideration of the subject until the Chief-Secretary for Ireland, who returned to London this morning, has been conferred with. As to the prisoners who may be taken, I can assure the noble Earl that the Government will endeavor wisely to discriminate as to their guilt, and will not shrink from punishing the leaders with the utmost rigor of the law. I am sure, however, that it is not your Lordships' wish that the less guilty should be visited with undue severity. As to the hope expressed by the noble Earl with reference to the officers now in Ireland, I trust it is not necessary to say that, in the discharge of the painful duties which may devolve upon them in suppressing these disturbances, they may rely upon the fullest support from Her Majesty's Government.

## AUSTRIA.

### The Restoration of the Constitution of Hungary.

An Imperial rescript, dated Feb. 17, was read on the 18th in both Houses of the Hungarian Diet. It announces that the Emperor assents to the demands embodied in the Diet's address of the 17th of January last, relative to the reorganization of the army, and has ordered that the question be adjourned for Parliamentary treatment. The rescript expresses however the hope that the Diet will the more readily lend their support to the paternal intentions of the Emperor in this respect, from a consideration of the urgent necessity that exists for filling up the gaps in different regiments, and entirely remodeling the military forces of the country. The document proceeds as follows: "The Diet having declared its resolve to make every effort for the preservation of the Empire to draw such propositions on the subject of common affairs as should not be opposed to the vital conditions of the Monarchy, and lastly, fulfill certain articles of the laws of 1848, the Emperor's doubts at once disappeared, and he now restores the Hungarian Constitution. His Majesty expects that the Diet will fulfill the terms of the arrangements as promised in its address, carry out the objects of the pragmatic sanction, and grant an indemnity to the Ministry. The rescript concludes as follows: "The Emperor desires the integrity of Hungary, and will defend her Constitution, but expects that his people will also defend the throne, the crown, and the Empire." The rescript was received by the Diet with enthusiasm. A deputation will be appointed to convey to the Emperor the thanks of the nation.

The City of Pesth is about to send an address of thanks to the Emperor.

The citizens had addressed congratulations to M. DEAK, to the City Corporation, and, by telegraph, to Count AUDRASY.

There were likewise great rejoicings in other towns, and also in Croatia.

## THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

### Offers of Mediation—Prospect that the War may Soon End.

The London *Times*, in its City Article, says:

"The advices from Brazil and Buenos Ayres, per French mail, encourage some hope that the Paraguayan war may be approaching its termination. Two thousand needle guns had been issued to the Brazilian and Argentine troops, and had been found very efficacious. The respective American Ministers at Rio, Buenos Ayres and the Paraguayan camp had simultaneously proffered the mediation of the United States, an offer more likely to be useful than any that could be made from Europe."

## THE NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

### Letter from Collector Smythe to President Johnson.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, March 6, 1867.

*To His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:*

SIR: Recommended to your favorable regard by the commercial public of New-York, by your appointment in April and in May 1866, by the favorable vote of the Senate of the United States, I was honored with the office of Collector of the port of New-York. From that day to the present I have discharged its duties, devoting to them all my energies, intelligence, and my most conscientious zeal. I have scrupulously sought to obey the Revenue laws, which it is my duty to administer, to perfect the machinery by which they are executed, to restrict disbursements at the point of efficiency, and to secure faithful and trusty subordinates in all departments of the Custom-house. These I conceived to be my first and chief duties to the people upon whom the customs revenue falls as a tax, to you who honored me with your confidence, to the Senate which honored me with its indorsement, and to myself.

I affirm that the New-York Custom-house was never more economically administered than it has been by me. I affirm that it was never more purely administered. I affirm that it was never more efficiently administered than it is to-day. In no department is the public business in arrears; in nearly every bureau improvement has been made in the character and competency of my subordinates. Reforms are still possible, economies are still possible, and these will be accomplished as fast as practicable while I continue to discharge the duties of this office. Herein I mean to imply no inculpation of my predecessors. I can claim no possible advantage over them except in my experience as a merchant and my freedom from political environments of any sort; but if the latter has been an advantage to the public service, it has been my own personal misfortune. I am accused by the Committee on Public Expenditures of the House of Representatives, in a published report, handed in during the final hours of the session of an expiring Congress:

*First*—Of making removals and appointments which have impaired the efficiency of the public service.

*Second*—Of having, while the business of the Custom-house was decreasing, increased its expenditures from $250,000 to $300,000.

*Third*—Of having contemplated a distribution or farming out of the profits of the "general order business."

These are the sum total of the Committee's accusations. Doubtless they are decorated and padded out and ribboned off with adjectives and rhetoric, and are heightened here and darkened there with surmises and probabilities, innuendoes and insinuations. To the one I oppose only the stainless record of my life; to the other, facts.

The first charge, of having made removals and appointments whereby the efficiency of the public service has been impaired, is not true. I have weeded out incompetency, ignorance, intemperance and vice from my working force wherever found, and have filled vacancies with competent and honest men. You do not need to be informed that the applications have outnumbered a hundred to one the places in the Custom-house. In making selection from these, competency and honesty have been the condition *sine qua non*. This condition being satisfied, I have next been guided in my choice, as any other honest public officer must be in all cases out of the range of his personal acquaintance, by the testimony of those whom I believed worthy of trust. I have appointed men from both political parties, and men of no politics. Some men I have appointed for faithful service in the Union armies, some because they were destitute and deserving, some because they were highly recommended for such and other reasons by your political friends, some because they were personally known to me to be such as the public service required. I have uniformly filled vacancies by the promotion of officers of proved efficiency and fidelity. The new appointments have always been to the inferior places thus left vacant. It is by this plan in part that I have improved the efficiency of the Custom-house force, putting the square pegs into the square holes, and the round pegs into the round holes. That inefficiency does not characterize my appointees is best proved by the fact of efficiency in the public service in this department, in proof of which I call to witness the head of every bureau and the whole commercial public of New-York.

The Committee allege in evidence of my bad appointments that an indicted murderer "might have had" a place in the Custom-house. For that saddest "might have been," I was indebted to the Surveyor of this port, and to the most venerable politician in these parts.

Be pleased to accept my assurance that I have not searched among thieves and murderers for Custom-house officers.

The Committee say of me "while business decreased he has increased expenses at the rate, it is said, of from $250,000 to $300,000 a year."

In the first place the business of the Custom-house has not decreased. On the contrary it has steadily increased. Indeed the Committee itself in the first part of this very report had stated the fact of "increased business" on the authority of the Bureau of Statistics. The enlarged and complex tariff of 1866, has obviously required a large writing force in the Custom-house, and while in no department of the public service or of private industry have wages and salaries failed to rise above those which were paid out two or five years ago, nevertheless by retrenchment, reforms and the discharge of political barnacles, the necessary increase of the expenditures of the Custom-house has been so counterbalanced, that it does not amount to one-fifth of what the Committee allege in them. It is said "that increase is chiefly made up of surplus messengers, formerly paid $750, who have been promoted to be useful clerks at $1,000, and if twelve entry clerks, whose salaries the Secretary of the Treasury raised at my recommendation from $2,000 to $2,500." I asked the increase in order to forbid and stop their old practice of receiving fees from importers, for work done after the office hours, a practice prejudicial to the interests of the Government for obvious reasons.

Finally, I am charged with a contemplated distribution or farming out of the perquisites or profits of the "General Order business."

Perhaps the Committee intended to charge me not only with "contemplated," but also an actual "distribution." They probably intended to insinuate as much, even though the *denouement*, as they themselves have shaped it, fails to satisfy the expectations raised by their rhetorical plot. If that be their insinuation, it is false and unjust. But I frankly plead guilty, while acquiring a knowledge of the Custom-house business, to some contemplations which were never realized, some plans which were never executed.

Conscious of no purpose or act which needed concealment, I plead guilty to having concealed nothing from this Committee, not even those incoate purposes, nor those rejected projects. I gave them the means of knowing the truth, and these are the very weapons of their injustice.

Much of my testimony they forbade their stenographer to record. Part of what was recorded they have suppressed. All of it they have distorted.

The facts regarding the "general order business" are these: I found it in the hands of a nephew of one, the partner of another, and the son of another of my predecessors in this office, with certain distributive shares allotted to the proprietor of the *Independent*, a weekly religious newspaper, published in this City, and to other politicians. These facts were presented to me at the commencement of my duties, and I was informed that the profits of the business were legally and properly distributable perquisites of my office. Having no partners or relatives to share in these, and being satisfied with my other emoluments, I formed the purpose to divide and distribute the whole amount, thus: A portion to a friend not successful in business who had aided me when I was a boy struggling for advancement as a clerk in a New-York store; a portion to political friends who had commended me to the Senate; a portion to one or two assistants, whose salaries did not seem to me adequate to their services; a portion to a member of Congress previously interested in this storage business; a portion to a woman named Mrs. PHELPS, who presented herself to me as interested in BARR & PHELPS obtaining the business, and who had lost her husband and sons in the war, and all her property by fire; a portion reserved for a "political fund" to protect the clerks in the Custom-house against the electioneering assessments, *heretofore levied upon them*. This purpose, as I testified to the Committee under oath and again repeat here, was unknown to most of those whom I intended to commit the business to; was a purpose never executed, a half-formed project, speedily dismissed from my mind. My *first action* in the matter was to transfer the "general order business" to E. C. JOHNSON & Co., without payment, agreement or understanding as to any profits they might make from the business; but this transfer disturbed so many political "rings," and interfered with so many "vested rights" and complaints from merchants of excessive charges, soon led me to believe that a further change was as necessary for my comfort as for the public good, that, after a short experiment, I transferred the "general order business" to MYERS & SMITH, as before, without payment, agreement or understanding, expressed or implied, with orders to reduce their charges to a basis satisfactory to the merchants, with the distinct information that any just complaints from merchants would be deemed sufficient reason for its prompt withdrawal. But one complaint, and that trivial, has been made from that day to this.

I again repeat that I never received *one dollar* from this source *in any form* whatever, directly or indirectly, and of course never distributed what *I never received*. Out of my own pocket, in simple charity, I did relieve Mrs. PERRY's disappointment by giving her enough money to take her home to the West; an indiscretion I have been guilty of in more cases than one—to the horror of this benevolent and pure-minded Committee.

In conclusion, suffer me to express regret that inexperience of Star Chamber investigators and political trickeries should have made me the instrument of possible harm to you, who appointed me to this office. I took no pains to guard against the machinations of those who sought my removal, for I believed that honesty and efficiency were alone required here. I was credulous enough to believe this Committee when they informed me that there was nothing before them which would require contradiction or refutation on my part. I was credulous enough to suppose that the testimony elicited in my favor, outweighing in quantity and quality all that which their ingenuity has garbled and distorted to my discredit, would go out with it. I was not enlightened as to their real purpose till they coined calumnies against you into interrogatories to me, and ordered their stenographer to suppress the indignant truth which nailed their false coinage to the counter.

In this business, I chiefly regret the wounds which have passed by me to the hearts of those who are dear to me. I have wondered if the members of this Committee have wives or children. But a man's lifelong character stands for something in this community, and I am less anxious, therefore, to vindicate it to the public against the outrageous aspersions of this Committee than to vindicate your appointment to a public trust of the undersigned, for no other reason than your belief in his capacity, and with no other expectations than his honesty and efficiency in the discharge of its duties.

I am, Sir, most respectfully your obedient servant,

HENRY A. SMYTHE,
Collector of the Port of New-York.

P. S.—I am glad to see that the honorable Senators, whose names were so basely brought into the report, (and to whom I have never spoken with regard to this matter,) on the floor of the Senate to-day contradicted the foul slander.

## MEXICO.

### The Evacuation of Acapulco—The Liberals Occupy Toluca—Defeat of Imperialists.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, March 6.

The City of Acapulco was abandoned by the Imperialists Feb. 19, who were taken to San Blas by the French frigate *Victoire*. Three French war vessels remained in the harbor of Acapulco, but held a neutral position. The greatest order and confidence prevailed among the people. The town will not be formally occupied by republicans until after the departure of the French vessels.

Gen. ALVAREZ, with 4,000 troops, marched from Cuernavare on the 21st of February for the City of Mexico, intending to join Gen. PORFIRIO DIAZ, who was already in the Valley of Mexico.

Toluca, the capital of the State of Mexico, having been occupied by the Liberals, Gen. TAVORA, Imperialist, was sent to recapture the place. About seven leagues from the City of Mexico he was met by the forces under Gen. FRANCISCO VELEZ, who completely defeated the Imperialists.

### Santa Anna's Relations to the Republic of Mexico—Letter from Senor Romero.

The following correspondence has transpired:

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 28, 1867.

*Hon. Senor Romero:*

SIR: I am requested to inquire of you if there is any objection on the part of the Republic of Mexico to parties going there under the influence of Gen. SANTA ANNA.

Yours, respectfully, A. C. RETEHAM.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1867.

*A. C. Reteham, Esq., Memphis, Tenn.:*

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 28th ult., just received, asking me "if there is any objection on the part of the Republic of Mexico to parties going there under the influence of Gen. SANTA ANNA," I have to state that Gen. SANTA ANNA has been a supporter of French intervention in Mexico; that subsequent to that he offered his services to the National Government of the Republic, President JUAREZ declining to accept them; that he is understood to work now with some parties in movements hostile to the Republic of Mexico and its Government; that in these plans he has not the sanction of the Mexican Government; and that if he succeeds in deluding any citizens of this country, and taking them to Mexico, it would be to make them enemies of the Republican Government existing there.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

## AN AMERICAN POLITICAL SYSTEM.

### Conference of American Powers Proposed by the United States.

The following circular note has been issued by the Department of State to the representatives of the several Republics of the American Continent:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, 1866.

SIR: It is known to the belligerents that the war which has for some time been carried on between Spain and the allied Republics of Peru, Chile, Bolivia and Ecuador is attended with deep concern to the people and Government of the United States. On more than one occasion the President has called the attention of the belligerents to this fact, and has tendered such good offices as seemed practicable, with a view to bring about a pacification. These tenders have not hitherto been definitely accepted by the parties.

The House of Representatives of the United States, concurring with the sentiments of the President, on the 17th of December instant, adopted the following resolution:

*Whereas*, Wars destructive to commerce and injurious and prejudicial to republican institutions have for some time been carried on between Spain and several of the South American States on the Pacific coast, and also between Paraguay and Brazil, Uruguay and the Argentine Republic on the Atlantic coast; now therefore,

*Resolved*, That it be and hereby is recommended to the Executive Department of the Government that the friendly offices of this Government, if practicable, be offered for the promotion of peace and harmony in South America.

The President is thus called upon by the most numerous branch of the Legislative Department of the United States Government to renew the efforts which he has heretofore made. I have therefore the honor to submit, by means of this circular letter to the several parties concerned, the following propositions on the part of the United States, namely:

*First*—That a conference be held at the City of Washington on the 1st day of April next, to consist of plenipotentiaries of Spain, Peru, Chili, Ecuador and Bolivia, authorized to treat of all matters in difference between the belligerent parties, jointly and severally, and to consider and agree upon terms of a permanent peace, which shall be equal, just and honorable to all the belligerents.

*Second*—That Spain shall appoint one of said plenipotentiaries, and each of the allied belligerent Republics before named shall appoint one; but each of the belligerent Republics may, if it choose, confer its power upon a plenipotentiary who shall be named by any other of those Republics, so that it shall be within the option of the allied Republics to appear either by one or more plenipotentiaries.

*Third*—That each of the plenipotentiaries may act under the direction of the Government or Governments by which he is appointed; that no resolution of the Conference shall be effectual or obligatory for a determination or suspension of the war or the establishment of peace unless agreed to by all the members of the Conference, and to be afterward sanctioned and ratified by the Governments of each and all the belligerent parties; and that in any protocol or other paper which the Conference may think it expedient to submit to their respective Governments or to the President of the United States, the representative of Spain may act on her part, and a majority of the plenipotentiaries of the other belligerent Republics on their part.

*Fourth*—That the President of the United States will designate some person to attend and preside in such Conference, and use good offices in the forms of information and advice in facilitating the objects thereof; but he will have no power to vote therein, or to assume any obligation on the part of the United States.

*Fifth*—The President of the United States will, in case of disagreement of the plenipotentiaries, designate some State or Sovereign, not the United States nor one of the belligerents, to be an umpire to decide all questions which shall be referred to him by the Conference, and the decision of that umpire, he consenting to act as such, shall be made upon the protocols and other documents and proceedings of the Conference, and shall be conclusive and binding upon all the parties.

*Sixth*.—The expenses of each plenipotentiary attending the conferences will be defrayed by the State by which he is appointed. The Conference will have accommodations as to a place for transacting its business furnished by the President of the United States.

*Seventh*.—An armistice shall take place as soon as all the belligerent States shall have communicated to the Government of the United States their acceptance of these propositions, and shall continue until the termination of the Conference. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

### The Maryland Legislature.

ANNAPOLIS, Wednesday, March 6.

A majority of the Judiciary Committee of the Maryland Legislature has reported against allowing street cars to run on Sunday.

A caucus was held to-night relative to the United States Senatorship, in place of Gov. SWANN.

The new bill providing for the election of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore was introduced in the Senate to-day.

The Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Bill has passed the Senate.

### Death of Bishop Soule.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, March 6.

A dispatch was received here to-day announcing the death at Nashville of Bishop JOSHUA SOULE, of the Methodist Church, at the age of 84 years. It was announced this morning in the Southern Methodist Conference now in session in this city. He was the senior Bishop of the Methodist Church in the United States.

## PROGRESS OF THE COUNTRY.

### American Growth the Result of New Ideas—The War Did Not Diminish Growth—Present Population of the United States—Results of Immigration—Increase of Wealth—Illustration from Ohio—No Danger of Convulsion.

THE BEECHES, Saturday, Feb. 23, 1867.

It is not necessary to indulge in any "highfalutin" (which is an Americanism of great meaning) to show that the growth of the United States in both physical and moral strength, fully justifies the wonder and jealousy with which we are regarded in Europe. But it is not merely growth. It is not merely development, as many persons are so fond of calling all experience and cumulative power. It is more than that. It is the germination and growth of an entirely new class of ideas. It is the growth of ideas, as near as those which originated Judaism, Hindooism, Christianity and Mohammedanism. But it is not like these an exclusively religious idea carried into Government and civilization. Notwithstanding, he must be morally blind who does not see that Republicanism in America is a logical sequence and political development of Christianity. Hence the anti-Christian philosophy of modern skepticism is as incongruous and antagonistic in our political system as was Slavery. But it is not of the moral or the metaphysical I would speak. I would rather call attention to the actual facts of our civilization, and first, of our physical growth. During the war, in my letters to the TIMES, I utterly denied that the country would be diminished in wealth or population by the war; but, on the contrary, asserted that there was a constant and great increase in all the elements of material prosperity. Of course the great number of men who were in the field reduced the amount of labor, so far arrested progress and was the greatest loss we really sustained. This was supplied, in a great measure, by immigration; immigration and national growth more than supplied the loss of men; so the increase of that part of the people (four-fifths of the whole) not able-bodied for war, went on nearly as rapidly as ever. The growth of population has, therefore, not been materially retarded, nor has its wealth. Having a little leisure, I propose to bring out the leading facts in our material condition.

*First*—As to population: For a period of sixty years this country has increased in population at a rate varying but little from 34 per cent. each ten years; that is, 3.4 annually. This is made up of rather more than 25 per cent. increase on the original American people, beginning at any given period, and the remaining 9 per cent. of immigrants and their children, during the decennial period. Last year we had 250,000 immigrants, but if you suppose the average to be only 150,000, it gives a million and a half of people in ten years, and all their natural increase. Calculating the present population on this basis, and deducting a million for the supposed losses of the war, and we have at least thirty-seven millions of people now; probably more. It has been supposed that the black population of the South had decreased. But Gen. HOWARD's report derived from the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, does not sustain that idea. Taking that report as nearly correct, the black population is equal to what it was six years ago, and in future will increase as it has done. In 1850 we had a people of 23,191,000, and in 1867 we have 37,000,000. In seventeen years, of which four have been continuous and bloody war, we have increased *fourteen millions of people*, and this was greater than the entire American nation in 1830. In the twenty years prior to 1860, the number of alien immigrants to this country was 4,400,000, or an average of 220,000 per annum. The exodus from Europe, as I stated in my last letter, is pursuing the new idea and the new civilization, because those ideas carried into legislation are founded upon justice, and give the utmost liberty of action both to the intellectual and physical faculties. The majority of these immigrants are from our fatherland—Germany; almost an equal number come from Ireland—formerly more. But it is not confined to them. Last year 16,000 immigrants came from Norway, Sweden and Denmark, and pursuing the same climatic line, are building their homes on the great northwestern plains of Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and Dacotah. I need not specify any further the number and amount of that great immigrant stream which is passing from the old to the new civilization. Suffice, that since the rebel guns were turned on Fort Sumter this nation has increased near six millions of people—more than half the population of the rebel States.

*Secondly*—We come to wealth. ADAM SMITH said long ago that wealth is the result of labor, which is more accurate when we say, labor-improving and cultivating the natural elements. We might assume, therefore, that wealth is in proportion to labor, and labor is almost in proportion to population; but, no doubt, some deduction must be made from the labor of the period from 1861 to 1865, on account of the great number of laborers in the army. But, on the other hand, there is much to be set off against that deduction; first, it was the period in which agricultural machinery was greatly multiplied, and that machinery did an immense amount of work. Then, also, necessity caused four men to do as much work as five did before. Taking all things into view, I doubt whether the industry of the country was materially reduced till 1864, when the want of agricultural laborers began to be felt. On the whole, I think but little deduction is to be made from the general average of industry in consequence of the war. The State of Ohio represents one-twelfth the people and industry of the United States; but the statistics of Ohio show that while in the year 1863 and 1864 there was a relative falling off in some branches, yet, taking the whole period from 1861 to 1867 there was a decided increase in wealth and business. No war assessment of real estate, town or county, was made in that time; but, disregarding all real property, the increased value of personal property in cash (irrespective of inflated prices) was $150,000,000. Since 1860 nearly fifty thousand new structures have been erected in Ohio, and three millions of sheep added. Cattle, during the war, decreased, but are now increasing. The general production has increased in every department. These statistics, though partial, are pretty correct indications of the general movement of the country. We may, therefore conclude that wealth, like population is increasing and rolling onward. Whatever fluctuation in paper money, whatever currents of speculation, there may be hereafter, there is no reason to dread or expect any more than a temporary commercial disaster. Yet it is the opinion of many bankers and commercial men that there is a great commercial convulsion ahead. One manufacturer in Ohio has a million of dollars in New-York ready to meet the catastrophe, and the cautious bankers are laying aside the Government securities for that result. But there is no reason to apprehend any immediate catastrophe. The body of the people are not so much in debt as is supposed, and there is no reason why the Government should make any sudden contraction or adopt reckless measures. Our foreign importations are always the great source of danger, but, regardless of tariffs, they will probably be less this year than the last. Neither the West nor South want many goods this year; and if importers recklessly go on importing what is not wanted, they may thank themselves for the loss which will certainly ensue. Let us be [illegible]

bor that in our country the bright side is both the best and the nearest the truth.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

## THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

### The Policy of Impeachment Condemned—The Constitutional Amendment—Public Opinion Generally—The Cost of Living—The Japanese Gymnasts.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Jan. 30, 1867.

I have seen within the past few days most of the leading papers of the Pacific Coast, and those of Union tendencies uniformly question the policy of impeachment, but as unanimously grant that the right to impeach the President cannot be denied. With the exception of one paper, however, I have seen no journal on the Pacific Coast that favors the reported proposition of removing the President before trial—in fact, a majority of the Union papers advise against such a proceeding. But to the lawful impeachment of the President, according to law, except the policy of the act, no newspaper and no person pretends to make opposition, so far as my information or knowledge extends.

The great majority of the people, if I may judge by the newspapers, which are generally found upon the side of public opinion, are in favor of the Constitutional Amendment, and heartily wish the South would acquiesce in its adoption. While, on the other hand, many are in favor of inflicting greater penalties—negro suffrage, &c.—a small portion indeed favor Stevens' Territorial plan; and, I dare say, not one-tenth part of the people of the Pacific States and Territories would give their sanction to such a process of habilitation.

The people upon the Atlantic side are quite mistaken in their impressions regarding the cost of living in San Francisco, and the cost of the necessaries and comforts of life generally in this city and upon the Pacific coast. With the exception of board at a first-class hotel, it costs nearly twice as much in this city for almost everything as it does in New-York. Board at the Occidental is three dollars a day (in gold,) which amounts to four in greenbacks. The reader must understand that, with the exception of those one sees in the brokers' windows, there are no greenbacks here—and prices of everything you buy are in gold. Now, judge yourself if New-York isn't cheaper than San Francisco. When I arrived here, before I could make a purchase, I was obliged to hypothecate my currency—"legal tenders." For a five hundred dollar bill—legal tender—I got three hundred and forty dollars—in "money." There was a loss of one hundred and sixty dollars at the start. You must pay a hackman three dollars if he only carries you a square—the city ordinance allows him to make that charge. You pay a quarter for two city papers; you pay the same price for all New-York papers, and a drink, or a shave, or bootblack, and a multiplicity of such little things that cost you a sixpence or a shilling in New-York (and in currency, recollect,) costs you here a quarter (in gold.) If you wish to visit the theatre it costs you a dollar for an ordinary seat. If you wish to attend a temperance lecture you pay fifty cents—I have never yet been guilty of spending fifty cents that way. Washing is two dollars a dozen, a hat costs you ten dollars, a pair of boots fifteen, and, in fact, almost anything that can be named costs at least a third more here than in New-York.

Now, this falls heavily upon officers in Government employ, but particularly on army officers; for, the Lord knows, a captain's or a lieutenant's pay is the most starving salary to be thought of. The pay of all army officers, under the rank of major, should be increased. At least, Congress ought to make provision for extra pay to army officers on the Pacific coast. I will not urge the claims of officers in civil employ, for the best reason in the world—if those officers think they get too little pay, they can resign—there are always good men enough to fill their places. But, it is far different with a man who has made up his mind to serve his country in the army; and an officer ought at least receive enough pay to permit him to live comfortably and respectably, which is not the case with captains and lieutenants on this coast.

Speaking of army pay, a volunteer officer has brought to my notice a matter that should be promptly corrected. It appears that by a fusty old statute of 1838, officers of the "staff and line," exclusive of general officers, besides their regular pay, get an additional ration, or the value thereof in money, for every five years they serve. This is called the "service" ration, or the "old fogy" ration in the army, and is a very proper thing in its way, as an encouragement to good conduct, and as an inducement to continue in Uncle Sam's service. But the Pay Department construes it to apply only to officers of the regular army, and the result is, that the volunteer staff and line officers still in the service, who have been in over five years, (and there are a number of these,) are excluded from its benefits entirely. This seems harsh and unjust, for there is no reason why the Government should discriminate between these volunteers and regulars. Their five years' of service has been just as valuable as that of any regular officers we have, and to deprive them of this additional pay now, while it is allowed to regulars who are no older in the service, is manifestly absurd. The bulk of them are officers of some special talent, who have been retained thus long, because their services were deemed indispensable, and they are clearly entitled, as a matter of justice only, to all the pay and emoluments that any regular gets of equal service. The case strikes me as so clear, that I am surprised Congress has not rectified this wrong before. Many of them are staff officers, who were a year or two in State volunteer regiments before coming to the staff, and of course they should be allowed to include their whole time in counting up for these "service" rations. So, it seems to me, volunteer officers transferred to the regular army, should be allowed to count their volunteer time.

Hon. R. C. MCCORMICK, the present Governor of the Territory of Arizona, left this city a few days ago for his home. His business here was to get the number of troops in his Territory increased; for of late the Apache Indians have been acting very badly. No mail route in Arizona at present is safe. No mail has arrived from Prescott for a long time, while letters state that fights between Indians and mail carriers and their escorts occur every trip, the former generally coming off successful. The Governor got an addition of two companies of cavalry, and four of infantry—just enough to share the fate of poor FETTERMAN and his company, who were butchered upon the plains some time ago. FETTERMAN was in all the battles fought in Tennessee and Georgia during the war, and was a very brave and efficient young officer. If we do not adopt Gen. SHERMAN's plan, we'll lose an army through Indian massacres and desertion. Gen. SHERMAN's head is level, and the suggestions contained in his report should be immediately adopted. And, in my judgment, Gen. GRANT's head is also level, when he recommends that the superintendence of Indian affairs ought to be at once transferred from the Interior to the War Department.

The boat which takes this letter will also take to New-York a party of Japanese performers which will drive New-York wild. You already have a party who do some wonderful things, but it is a picked-up crowd and not the genuine. Prof. RISLEY and TOM MAGUIRE accompany the genuine Japs, who leave here to-morrow. They do some sleight-of-hand tricks, which are inferior to HELLER's; but their balancing, juggling and acrobatic feats are stupendous, and will be the hugest exhibition of the kind ever witnessed "in the States." The ladies will faint and the men go crazy over a juvenile performer whom we have called "All-right." The people here have a custom of testifying their approbation of a performer in a substantial manner—throwing money upon the stage. After the termination last night of little "All-right's" perilous ladder feat the audience literally covered the stage with half dollars, five, ten and twenty-dollar gold pieces, at which the cunning little juvenile shouted "All right—you bet!" and down came another shower of gold and silver. "You bet" is the most popular and fashionable vulgar ejaculation here I have ever heard. Everybody uses it, and all travelers have reported it. Only a few nights ago, at a party, I asked a lady who had been brilliantly entertaining those present with some exquisite selections from VERDI, if she would play "Martha," and she replied, "You bet!" And she did have; and she sung and played it well, too—you bet!

Yesterday, sitting opposite to me at the table, was a man who stared at me and I stared at him. "That must be ROSECRANS!" I thought to myself, "but how changed." I spoke to him, and, after bowing, he said, "TRUMAN isn't it?" To which I replied "Yes." But, how changed! Since last I saw him "he had his martial cloak around him," and was in the zenith of his glory and popularity. No man who ever saw him upon a field of action can forget him—his dash, his excited manner and his great personal bravery and daring intrepidity. Now, he looked sad and careworn, quiet, [illegible] and [illegible]. His clothes were clean but old and rusty, and his hair and whiskers looked uncombed and shaggy. But his friends—and he has hosts of them—will rejoice to hear that "Old Rosey" has at last been successful, and that his mining operations are O. K.

## CALIFORNIA.

### Some Political Comments—The Case of Congressman McRuer.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Feb. 10, 1867.

"Reading a man out of the party," and requesting him to resign, and "hauling him over the coals," &c., is getting to be a dangerous epidemic, and looks like Republicanism running mad. We elect our President and Vice-President once every four years, and our Representatives to Congress every two years, our Senators one every six years, and upon our army and navy officers depend the very best and most substantial safeguards. Except for other than bad behavior or the violation of their oaths, none of the officers above named can be removed. Thy why "read them out of the party?" Why call upon them to resign? Why malign and traduce a statesman because he makes himself politically offensive? War has made us a trifle bellicose, and we occasionally wax warm; but let us preserve in our memory the fate of the Democratic Party—it collapsed because it became overbearing and unmindful of the rights and wants of the American people. Is our party stronger than was the Democratic Party—is it less liable to a collapse? I think not. And I believe I am joined in this opinion by the great majority of the people of this nation. The telegraph announces that the Legislatures of Wisconsin and Tennessee have requested Senators DOOLITTLE and PATTERSON to resign; we also learn that a large number of Gen. BANKS' constituents have requested him to resign. They would merit the scorn of the nation if they should acquiesce in these silly requests. They have been selected by their constituents to represent them for a certain period, and their only course is to discharge their duties conscientiously during the terms for which they were elected to serve.

But my object in speaking of this matter is to make a point nearer home. A few days ago the telegraph announced that Congressman MCRUER, of this District, had voted against Mr. BOUTWELL's Test Oath Bill on its final passage; and, also, that he voted to recommit Mr. STEVENS' Reconstruction Bill. Several Union papers of this State have exhausted themselves in the most vituperative manner in their denunciations of Representative MCRUER, while many of them have already read him out of the party. One of the most prominent Republican journals in this State declares emphatically that Mr. MCRUER is "a traitor to his party." Mr. MCRUER's course during the war was eminently patriotic—no man's could be more so. Since the war he has ever been found among the extreme Republicans; he favored the Freedmen's Bureau and Civil Rights Bills, and the Constitutional Amendment, and yet he is read out of the party and denounced as a traitor, because, according to his best judgment and patriotic dictates, he deemed certain bills imprudent and extra-constitutional, and voted to dismiss them—one from, and one for, further consideration. The papers of this city, with the exception of the *Times*, counsel against this hasty and uncalled for condemnation of Congressman MCRUER, the following of which is an extract of an editorial in the *Bulletin*:

"Congressman MCRUER, of California, voted against BOUTWELL's Test Oath Bill on its final passage, and to recommit STEVENS' Reconstruction Bill. For these votes he has been very harshly assailed by several Union papers in this State, and by one or two of them read out of the party. There is a great deal of injustice in such hasty condemnation of a Representative whose antecedents are irreproachable, and whose political record has been bold and consistent. Either of the measures referred to could be advocated or opposed without a sacrifice of principle. There must be some latitude for difference of opinion on questions of policy and expediency, especially pending preliminary action or discussion. BOUTWELL's bill, we believe, so far as we are acquainted with its provisions, to be constitutional and practicable; but many good Unionists think otherwise, and its fate in the Senate is quite uncertain. Should the Senate defeat it, then all who have denounced MCRUER as a 'traitor to his party' would be constrained to include the majority of the Senate in the list of recreants. As for the Reconstruction Bill, whose recommitment is thought equivalent to its defeat, it is only one of many plans proposed to solve a difficulty concerning which there has been no agreement of opinion outcertain side of leading principles. The motion to recommit was made by BINGHAM, of Ohio, one of the most positive and influential of the Radical leaders; and it was sustained by Republicans enough to carry it."

The passage by the House of the bill transferring the manipulation of Indian affairs from the Interior to the War Department, gave great satisfaction here, and it is ardently hoped that the bill will become a law. Very few will disapprove of the bill except those interested in Indian agencies.

T.

### Reconstruction—Note from Rev. O. A Brownson.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I wish to congratulate you and the country at large that at length a reconstruction measure, such as it is, has passed both Houses of Congress. I do not like the measure, but I despair of seeing anything better, and should it become a law I am prepared to acquiesce in it. At any rate I think it better to acquiesce in this measure than to agitate for another. It must be either this or something worse.

The measure is said to be very hard upon the South. I think this is the wrong way of viewing it. The question is not whether it is severe or the reverse upon the people who attempted to divide the Union and set up an independent government of their own; but is it a wise and just measure for the people of the United States. Our country is one and indivisible, and we are to consider the bearing of legislation on the whole, not on this or that section. I am ready to concede that the measure that has just passed Congress is no severer to the people who took part in the late rebellion than they deserve, but is it not severer than the country can afford to inflict on itself? These Southern people are an integral portion of the American people, and form our community with us at the North, and measures incompatible with their prosperity are in reality no less injurious to us than to them no member can suffer but the whole body suffers with it.

It seems to me that Congress has not given to this view of the case the importance it deserves, and have not asked, while seeking to punish the South, if they are not inflicting a great injury on the whole. I wish to see the States that seceded restored to their former rights and position in the Union. But to be restored, they must, when restored, be able to stand alone, and to perform their duties of self-governing States in the Union. This they cannot be with the white Unionists and recently enfranchised slaves. If we exclude the lately rebel population, especially the more active, intelligent and energetic portion of them, the leaders in fact, from the political power of the reconstructed States, allowing them neither to hold office nor to vote in the elections, we shall have no people left capable of self-government.

The white Unionists are too few and too feeble in any of the ten unrepresented States to sustain a self-governing State, especially when unaided by the disfranchised rebels, outnumbering them as ten or a hundred to one. Add the recently emancipated negroes and you add nothing to their strength. The more negro votes the weaker and the more helpless they will be. There is no people in any one of those States worth naming after disfranchising the people who made and carried on the rebellion. Hence I hold that, if these States are to be reconstructed at all, it must be with that very people as the political people of the State. If you do not so reconstruct them, they will be able to stand only as upheld by the General Government, as sustained by military force, which will tend to weaken, not to strengthen, the Union, and end in revolutionizing our whole American system of government. The feature of the Congressional measure that I regard as unstatesmanlike and fraught with mischief is that which disfranchises the late rebel population. They undoubtedly deserve to be disfranchised, but I do not believe that the Union can afford to disfranchise them.

As for negro suffrage, that can do no serious harm if the whole white population remain in the political community to act as a ruling and controlling power. No negro State can ever maintain itself as an equal member of the American Union, and a State controlled by them will be held as inferior, and will be able to subsist only as a protected State. If you leave the whites with the elective franchise and eligibility you may then, not wisely, but without serious danger, enfranchise the freedmen; not otherwise. The enfranchisement of the negroes is a foregone conclusion, and it is idle to resist it. Fanaticism is incapable of reasoning, and theorists are deaf to the counsels of wisdom. The States in question, probably, might survive negro entranchisement, but not white disfranchisement, and their loss would be just so much loss to the Union.

Happily the evil, even with the Congressional act becoming a law, is not irredeemable, and the disfranchising clause can and will be repealed within four years; for the South before that time will be represented in Congress, and Northern Congressmen will not long fancy sitting by the side of negro representatives. The negroes do not, and never will, form a part of the American community; and when it is once understood that Northern emigration is not to drive out and supersede the white population of the South, Congressmen will come to their senses and look to the good of the people of all sections, and upon those lately rebel States as a part of our common country.

That Congress has in its Reconstruction Bill exceeded its constitutional powers, I suppose there can be no serious doubt. Even the Constitutional Amendment, if adopted, gives it no power to enfranchise or disfranchise. That power under our system belongs to the States respectively. Congress can make uniform rules of naturalization, but it cannot naturalize or make a single citizen. There are, except in the sense of subjects, no citizens of the United States who are not citizens of a particular State. I am a citizen of the United States because I am a citizen of New-Jersey; and I am a citizen of New-Jersey by virtue of her act, not by virtue of any act of Congress. Congress may, where there is no electoral law in force as the *lex loci*, say who may or may not vote in the organization of a new State preparatory to its admission into the Union; but not in the case of any of the States that seceded, whether you call them States or Territories, for there is the old electoral law in force prior to secession, which has not yet been abrogated, and which can only be abrogated by a constitutional amendment, as in the case of Slavery. Congress had no power to abolish Slavery even in the rebel States, and it has just as little to abrogate or alter an electoral law enacted by competent authority.

I wish Congress, therefore, could have seen its way clear to conform its reconstruction measures to the Constitutional Amendment, as did the bill when it left the Senate for the House. The House amendments to Mr. SHERMAN's substitute are all in the highest degree objectionable, especially the proviso introduced by Hon. Mr. SHELABARGER. The effect of the House amendments is to deprive the people in reorganizing their State Governments of the assistance of the more intelligent class, and of the very class in whom they have confidence. But with all these objections I am glad the measure has been adopted. It might have been far worse. Besides, the evils it involves are temporary, and not beyond repair. It does hold out a prospect of a return of the rebel States, and the resumption of their representation in Congress.

I hope, therefore, that the President will suffer the measure to become a law. If he does we shall hear no more of impeachment, and the next Congress will have time to consider the finances of the country, which are now in a most deplorable condition, and more wisdom in their management than we have yet had. Very truly, your obedient servant,

O. A. BROWNSON.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 22, 1867.

[The publication of the above letter has been accidentally delayed, as will be seen from its date; but its intrinsic interest will still commend it to general perusal.—ED. TIMES.]

## LAW REPORTS.

### Court Calendars this Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

*Part I.—Held by Clerke, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 1279—Milner vs. The N. Y. & Va. S. S. Co. | 1379—Haycock vs. Stephens. |
| 1353—Wilson vs. McLean. | 1383—Gilbert vs. Maitland. |
| 653—Christie vs. Haswell. | 1387—Graham vs. Stadaker, impleaded. |
| 1290—Robinson vs. The Int. L. As. S. of London. | 1391—Mozer vs. Raphael. |
| | 1393—Blake vs. Busking. |
| 1305—Fennelly vs. The C. P. N. & E. R. R. Co. | 1397—McDonald vs. Quintard. |
| 1311—Lord vs. Carberry. | 1399—Calkins vs. Ametrane. |
| 1319—Smith vs. McNulty. | 1401—Weed vs. Maitland. |
| 1323—Woodworth vs. Morris. | 1403—Dimmick vs. Holmes. |
| 1377—Kelly, Sheriff, vs. Blagg et al. | 1405—McIlvaine vs. Butler. |
| | 1407—Willis vs. Cummings. |

*Part II.—Held by Leonard, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 1642—Worthen vs. Engs. | 1522—Same vs. Martin. |
| 1650—Jennings vs. McCosker. | 1706—Bank vs. Hewitt. |
| | 1708—Matz vs. Roach. |
| 1674—Cauldwell, Jr., vs. Beers. | 1710—Buckingham vs. Morris. |
| 1678—Osgood vs. Marx. | 1712—Rosland vs. Baker. |
| 1696—Levy vs. Samuels. | 1714—Requa vs. Sherwood. |
| 1698—Saloshinery vs. The As. Fire Insurance Co. | 1716—Same vs. Sherwood. |
| | 1718—Thomas vs. Mallory. |
| | 1720—Cleary vs. The N. Y. Central R. R. Co. |
| 1702—Foley vs. Hoyt. | |
| 1144—Mayer vs. Williams. | 1722—Stoek vs. Salem. |
| 1508—Osgood vs. Rist. | 1724—Purdy vs. Lyman. |

*Part III.—Held by Sutherland, J., at No. 73 Duane-street—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 204—Burnside vs. Brander, Jr. | 1144—Hermans vs. Leavitt. |
| | 1034—Westervelt vs. The Hermetical Barrel Company. |
| 1069—Post vs. Seaman. | |
| 685—Schenck vs. Bell. | |
| 247—Snedicker vs. Lynch, Sheriff. | 1190—Schmidt vs. Lyons. |
| | 1044—Wilde vs. Hexter. |
| 245—Rosenthal vs. Lynch. | 1128—The M. A. Cement Co. vs. Merritt. |
| 889—Sherwood vs. Lane. | |
| 1081—Hurley vs. McLelland. | 541—Kienster vs. Clerke. |
| | 597—Fowler vs. Provost. |
| 619—Shepard vs. The Amer. Bank Note Company. | 1276—Brazer vs. Fisher. |
| | 892—Tully vs. Tappan. |
| | 302—Lynch vs. Hiller. |
| 1051—Griffith vs. Jacobi. | 422—Ford vs. Aiken. |

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

*Held by Barnard, J., at No. 73 Duane-street—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.*

*Demurrer.*

No.
14—Leheman vs. F. & L. S. M. Co.

*Issues of Law and Fact.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 131—Hunt vs. Sanger. | 164—Anthony vs. Hirschfeld. |
| 150—Cuff vs. Dorland. | 165—Eekins vs. Page. |
| 153—Sherlock vs. Lamont. | 167—Turner vs. Union Petroleum Co. |
| 156—Davenport vs. Koffer. | |
| 157—Oakley vs. Danforth. | 168—Newberger vs. Page. |
| 158—Loeschigk vs. Yale. | 170—Chittenden vs. Chittenden. |
| 159—Schenck vs. Hatfield. | |
| 160—Woodruff vs. Valentine. | 171—Portington vs. Portington. |
| 161—Muller vs. Haller. | |
| 162—Thurston vs. Douglass. | 172—Warth vs. Rodde. |
| 163—Orne vs. Brainerd. | 173—Bodley vs. Curtis. |

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

*Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.*

*Preferred Causes.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 45—Lee vs. Sellers. | 99—People ex rel. Fowler vs. Wachter. |
| 64—Bird vs. Berryman. | |
| 70—Macomber vs. Macomber. | 125—Bouchard vs. Bullitt. |
| | 126—Murphy vs. Gross. |
| 82—People ex rel. Mudgett vs. Sykes. | 127—Same vs. Murphy. |
| | 162—People ex rel. Mudgett vs. Sykes Jr. |

The general call begins at No. 167.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

*Part I.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 2787—Thompson vs. Knickerbocker. | 2767—The Board of Commissioners of Pilots vs. The Erie Railway Company. |
| 2433—McMulken vs. Nindisch. | |
| 2919—Farr vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c. | 2857—Griffith vs. Schanck et al. |
| 2953—Bernhard vs. Bernhard. | 2955—Puffey vs. Haywood. |
| | 2957— |
| 2731—Bailey vs. Waters. | 2693—Thomas vs. Ranch. |
| 2769—Burns vs. the Mayor, &c. | 2567—McIntyre vs. Dayton. |
| | 2411—Howell vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c. |
| 2771—Casey vs. the Same. | 2961—Sinclaire vs. Mixer. |
| | 2971—Towle vs. Palmer. |

*Part II.—Held by Garvin, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 3108—McDonegal vs. Van Tassell. | 3004—Cooney vs. Clare. |
| | 3112—Robbins vs. Dervey. |
| 3158—Hedgers et al. vs. The Hudson River R. R. Co. | 3114—Steinberg vs. Fitzgerald. |
| | 3116—Hoffman vs. Devlin. |
| 2870—Butler vs. McIlvaine. | 3138—Orth vs. Sutton. |
| 3084—Lang vs. Hulle. | 1680—Rosenthal vs. Searle, Executor, &c. |
| 2976—Livingston vs. Robertson. | |
| | 3152—Magnus vs. —— |
| 3072—Blumenthal vs. McCabe. | 2078—The Security Ins. Co. vs. The N. J. Steam Navigation Co. |
| 3090—Schlaefer vs. Fehrs. | |

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

*Part I.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 239—McStea vs. Brander, &c. | 378—Wood, &c., vs. Trujello, &c. |
| 484—Lewenthal vs. Kraus. | |
| 600—Cummings vs. Schultz. | 458—Devoe vs. Knapp. |
| 511—Kemmua vs. Strauss, &c. | 376—Kimball vs. Anthony. |
| | 377—Marshall, Jr., vs. Trask. |
| 379—Wilson vs. de Girardin. | 586—Bean, &c., vs. The Mutual Benefit Ins. Co. |
| 589—Linderman, &c., vs. Eidlitz. | |
| | 380—Beebe vs. Wilder. |
| 549—Bayley vs. Secor, &c. | 540—Bayley vs. Stenton. |

*Part II.—Held by Brady, J.*

Adjourned to Friday.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

*Held by Hearne J.—Calendar Called at 10 o'clock A. M.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| Ryer vs. Swackhamer. | 54—Costielow vs. Boin. |
| Goldthwaite vs. Van Anken. | 55—Springstein vs. Gray. |
| | 51—Meckert vs. Siegfried. |
| Stephens vs. Sterling. | 57—Kavanagh vs. McZimmin. |
| 19—Jacobs vs. Weil. | |
| 37—Kelly vs. Mallen. | 58—Khan vs. Spear. |
| 40—Schenck vs. Yunganza. | 59—Brasholtz vs. Willskie. |
| 42—Davis vs. Laffey. | 60—Anstatt vs. Bembe. |
| 50—Tompkins vs. Thompson. | 61—Reymert vs. Miller. |
| | 62—Blondeau vs. Schenck. |
| 52—Miller vs. Frith. | |
| 53—Dubois vs. Eastman. | 63—Lovell vs. Hamilton. |

### Current Opinions—The Writ of Prohibition—Its Object and Occasion—It Will Not Issue After a Suit is Discontinued—It Will Not Disturb Possession—Half-Pilotage Statutes.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

*The United States vs. Ogden Hoffman, District Judge of United States for the Northern District of California.*—The Court for the Northern District of California, of which the respondent is Judge, proceeded as a Court of Admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, upon a libel there filed upon a claim of one Reddish, administrator, against the steamship *Pacific*, to enforce a claim for half-pilotage, under the act of the Legislature of the State of California, passed May 20, 1861, which provides that "all vessels, their tackle, apparel and furniture, and the masters and owners thereof, shall be jointly and severally liable for pilotage fees, to be recovered in any Court of competent jurisdiction," and that, "when a vessel is spoken, and the services of a pilot declined, one-half of the (prescribed) rates shall be paid."

The respondent in the case excepted to the bill on the ground that it did not set forth a case of which the Court, as a Court of Admiralty, had jurisdiction. The exception was overruled and the cause proceeded, and although there were several cases of the same character pending against the same owners—the California Steam Navigation Company—none of them involved a sum sufficient to authorize the appeal. Motion was therefore made before this Court for a writ of prohibition commanding the District Judge to desist from further proceedings, and the success of the motion depends upon the determination of the question whether or not the California statute creates a contract, and if so, whether it is a maritime contract. If it shall be pleaded that the statute creates a maritime contract, then it is, of course, conceded by the respondents that the writ will not issue.

The return to the rule to show cause in the case states that after service thereof, the libelant came into Court and moved for discontinuance of the suit upon his payment of costs, and that, after hearing, all the costs of both parties being paid—an order dismissing the suit was made. This return brings up the further question, whether the writ will issue notwithstanding the discontinuance.

*By the Court*—(Mr. Justice MILLER delivering the opinion).—At the last term of this Court the relator made application for a writ of prohibition to the Judge of the District Court for the Northern District of California, to prevent that Court from proceeding further in a certain cause in Admiralty. This Court, without looking into the question of the alleged want of jurisdiction, granted a rule on the Judge of that Court to show cause why the writ should not be issued; and an order accompanied the rule that he should proceed no further in the case until the decision of this Court in the premises.

The return of Judge HOFFMAN to that rule is now before us. The substance of it is, that after the rule had been served upon him, the libelant in the Admiralty suit came into Court and moved for permission to pay all the costs that had accrued, and to dismiss his suit. After hearing argument the Court granted the motion, and the libelant, having paid all the costs of both parties, an order was made dismissing the suit. The relator now asks that the writ of prohibition may issue, notwithstanding the return, and this presents the question which we are to decide.

The writ of prohibition, as its name imports, is one which commands the person to whom it is directed not to do something which, by the suggestion of the relator, the Court is informed he is about to do. If the thing be already done, it is manifest the writ of prohibition cannot undo it, for that would require an affirmative act; and the only effect of a writ of prohibition is to suspend all action and to prevent any further proceedings in the prohibited direction. In the case before us the writ, from its very nature, could do no more than forbid the Judge of the District Court from proceeding any further in the case in Admiralty.

The return shows that such an order is unnecessary, and will be wholly useless, for the case is not now pending before that Court, and there is no reason to suppose that it will be in any manner revived or brought up again for action. The facts shown by the return negative such a presumption.

Counsel has argued very ingeniously that the case should be considered as remaining in the Court below, in the same position as it was when the rule issued from this Court, but we cannot so regard it. By the action of the libelant, and the consent of the Court, the case is out of Court, and the relator is no longer harassed by an attempt to exercise over him a jurisdiction which he claims to be unwarranted. If the return shows no more, it shows that the District Judge has no intention of proceeding further in that case. Now, ought the writ to issue to him under such circumstances? It would seem to be an offensive and useless exercise of authority for the Court to order it.

The suggestion that there are or may be other cases against the relator of the same character can have no legal force in this case. If they are now pending and the relator will satisfy the Court that they are proper cases for the exercise of the Court's authority, it would probably issue writs instead of a rule, but a writ in this case could not restrain the Judge in the other cases by its own force, and could affect his action only so far as he might respect the principle on which the Court acted in this case. We are not prepared to adopt the rule that we will issue a writ in a case where it is not justified, for the sole purpose of establishing a principle to govern other cases. We have examined carefully all the cases referred to by counsel which show that a prohibition may issue after sentence or judgment; but in all those cases something remained which the Court or party to whom the writ was directed might do, and probably would have done, as the collection of costs or otherwise enforcing the sentence. Here, the return shows that nothing is left to be done in the case. It is altogether gone out of the Court.

These views are supported by the following cases: In United States vs. Peters, 3 Dallas, 121, which was an application for prohibition to a Court of Admiralty, this Court suspended its decision to give the libelant an opportunity to dismiss his libel. The Court finally issued the writ, but there seems no reason to doubt, from the report of the case, that it would have considered such action by the libelants as an answer to the request for the writ.

In the case of Hall vs. Norwood, Liderfen's R., 121—a very old case, when writs of prohibition were much more common than now—a prohibition was asked to a Court of the cinque ports at Dover. While the case was under consideration, the reporter says: "On the other hand, the Court was informed that they had proceeded to judgment and execution at Dover, and, therefore, that they were to pray for a prohibition; and of this opinion was the Court; since there is no person to be prohibited, and possessions are never taken away or disturbed by prohibitions." The marginal note by the reporter is this: "Prohibition will not lie after the cause is ended." The rule heretofore granted in this case is discharged.

### Contest Between Marshals of Different Districts—Priority of Levy—Form of Return—Vessel in Sheriff's Custody.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

*O. K. Porter et al. vs. The Steamship Circassian; Fritz Peterson et al. vs. The Same; John Jardan vs. The Same.*

These cases came up upon an issue raised for the purpose of examining into and determining the conflicting claims to the custody of the steamship *Circassian* by the Marshals of the Southern and Eastern Districts of New-York, under process issued out of those Courts respectively. A detailed statement of the proceedings in the various causes seems necessary to the perfect understanding of the question involved.

The proceedings in the Southern District are as follows:

The first libel was filed by Jonathan R. Bischoffshem to recover the amount of a bottomry bond, and on the same day process issued. One Bates was deputed by the Marshal to serve the process, and return thereto was made in the following words:

In obedience to the within monition I attached the steamship or vessel called the *Circassian*, her tackle, &c., therein described, on the 25th day of September, 1866, and have given due notice to all persons claiming the same that this Court will on the 16th day of October next (if that shall be a day of jurisdiction—if not, on the next day of jurisdiction thereafter) proceed to the trial and condemnation thereof, should no claim be interposed for the same. Previous to my attachment, the vessel was in custody of the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, under various attachments issued out of the State Courts.

ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Oct. 16, 1866.

On the 2d of October two other libels were filed in the same Court, and on the 9th of October two more, on each of which process was issued, and one John Robinson deputed to serve them.

The returns made to those processes were similar in form to that in the first case, differing only in the date of service. On the 13th of November, the Marshal, by order of the Court, made a special return of his proceedings in all the suits, which return was similar in form to that before made, but which fixed the second day of October as the day of the service of the process in the first case.

On the 20th of November an alias process was issued in the first case, and a return of its service on the same day was made, the return being otherwise the same as the return of the original process.

Subsequently the libelant, Bischoffsheim, applied for an order to compel the Marshal to strike out from his return all reference to the custody of the Sheriff, which motion was denied, and at the same time leave given to the Marshal to so amend if he desired. But no amendment has been made, so the processes lie over without further action in that Court.

In the Eastern District proceedings have been as follows: On the 27th day of September, two days after the filing of the first libel in the Southern District, a libel was filed by seamen, and process *in rem* issued; thereafter three other libels, also for wages, were filed, the claims in all amounting to some $6,000. To the first of these processes the Marshal made return that he had seized the vessel on the 27th day of September, and given due notice thereof, and to the others a like return, except as to date.

No one appearing to contest these claims, decrees were in due course entered by default, condemning the vessel. Subsequently, on application of Edward Cunard, who had filed the second libel in the Southern District, and also on application of Ernest Fiedler, a mortgagee of the vessel, the defaults were opened, and claims and answers being duly filed, the causes were placed on the calendar, and thereafter called in their order for hearing; when it was suggested that this Court had no jurisdiction of the vessel, for the reason that on the 27th of September, when the process of this Court was served, the vessel was in the custody of the Marshal of the Southern District. Upon this suggestion the hearing of the causes was postponed, until the question suggested by proper averment, and a day set for its determination. The leave thus given was never availed of, and the causes were subsequently proceeded on trial on their merits, without objection, and after consideration decrees were made in favor of the libelants, according to which a *venditioni exponas* was issued to the Marshal, and the vessel advertised to be sold at the foot of Joralemon-street, Brooklyn, where she then lay.

In none of these actions in either Court did any owner appear to claim the vessel, which, subsequent to the 27th day of September, appears to have been in the manual possession and actual control of the Marshal of the Eastern District.

In this stage of the proceedings the Marshal of the Southern District files his petition in this Court and prays this Court to have the priorities of the respective allotments and of the jurisdiction of the Courts of the respective Districts investigated and determined by this Court.

The sale of the vessel was thereupon suspended, and on notice to the various libelants, a hearing had upon the petition and answers thereto, and oral proofs presented by the parties before the Court.

BENEDICT, J.—Controversies like the present cannot always be avoided in a port where three Sheriffs of three different counties and two Marshals of two different districts, to say nothing of other officers, have concurrent jurisdiction to make seizures in its waters. Of this class was the case of the ship *Ferdinand*, cited on the hearing, where all the three Sheriffs claimed to have the simultaneous custody of the vessel; and the same dispute was the older case of the *Alida*, before Judge Betts, when the controversy was between a Marshal, a Sheriff, and a receiver.

This case differs, however, from most others in this important feature, that the rights [illegible] of the various [illegible] between themselves of the question of the priority of seizure. This is because the character of the demands determines the order of payment in whichever Court the vessel may be sold, and the proceeds distributed.

The application now made, therefore, does not look to a determination of any question of priority in payment, but rather seeks a determination of the question, which of the two Courts has legal custody of the vessel, and can make a valid decree of sale.

This question I much preferred to have raised and decided in the Southern District, where the first libel was filed, but as more than ample time and opportunity has been given for its examination there, and as it is now distinctly raised here by the Marshal of that district, I do not hesitate to examine and dispose of it. As to the general principle of law which is applicable to this case, no question can arise, for it is settled that so long as one court of competent jurisdiction has custody of property no other Court of concurrent jurisdiction can acquire jurisdiction thereof. And this custody of the law, having been once fixed by the valid levy of an officer duly authorized to seize, continues whether the officer be constantly present or not, unless acts equivalent to a withdrawal and surrender are shown. (Parsons, Mar. Law; *The Julia Ann*, Sprague 382.)

As to the controlling facts of the case there can be no reasonable doubt, and they are so simple as to render it unnecessary to consider whether the evidence offered, with a view of showing a withdrawal by the Marshal of the Southern District and an acquiescence in the custody of the Marshal of the Eastern District, does or does not establish that fact. The undisputed facts are such as to render it only necessary to consider whether the Marshal of the Southern District ever made any valid levy on this steamer prior to the 27th of September, the day when the process from this Court was issued. Prior to the 27th of September the Marshal of the Southern District had but one process in his hands—that in the suit of Bischoffsheim. This process Bates was deputed to serve, and what he did is proved by Bates himself, and by him alone. He says he received the process on the 25th, and on the same day, by virtue thereof, seized a wooden side-wheel steamer, with two smoke-stacks, which he supposed to be the *Circassian*, which when he seized her lay in Brooklyn, south of the Hamilton Ferry, opposite the Atlantic stores. This vessel, he says, went subsequently into the Atlantic Basin, where he was several times on board of her, and she then went away, but where to he does not know.

Now the *Circassian* is an iron vessel, a propeller, with one smoke-stack. She was at [illegible] south of Hamilton Ferry or in the Atlantic Basin. On the 25th, and when seized by the Marshal of the Eastern District on the 27th, she was between the Hamilton and Wall-street Ferries, and has there since remained.

Bates resided near the Hamilton Ferry, and is well acquainted with the locality of which he speaks, and is positive as to where he found the vessel which he seized, and that he was on her in the Atlantic Basin. He had no other process against any steamer, and if his evidence be true he went to the wrong vessel and made no levy at all on the *Circassian* prior to Sept. 27. Moreover, Bates could not read writing or write, and says that he received no instructions from the Marshal or any other person as to the wharf at which the *Circassian* lay, but went upon his own knowledge, having seen her come in a day or two before, as he supposed. The probability is that he mistook for the *Circassian* another steamer belonging to the same Company, which, it is proved, did at this time lie at the Atlantic Stores, and subsequently went into the Basin. It is quite clear that he did not visit the *Circassian*, for of several persons present in Court at the trial, who were on board of her on the 25th, he can identify but one, and that one declared that he saw no such man as Bates on the vessel; while the Quartermaster, who was at the gangway the whole of the 25th, swears that Bates was not there on that day, nor was any seizure on that day made.

To this evidence is added the circumstance that when on the 24 of October the Marshal received a second process against the *Circassian*, he did not depute Bates to serve it, according to the usual practice, but gave it to another Deputy, and in his special return states the first seizure of the *Circassian* to have been on the 2d of October.

It would seem to be difficult upon such evidence to hold that the Marshal of the Southern District made any seizure of this vessel prior to the 27th of September.

But supposing the *Circassian* to have been the vessel which Bates visited on the 25th, and there are still other features of this case which are decisive of the present application. It is conceded that on the 25th of September the Sheriff of New-York was on board the *Circassian*, claiming to have her in custody. The Marshal of the Southern District must, therefore, have done one of two things—either he ignored the custody of the Sheriff and took the vessel into his own custody and control, or he acknowledged the custody of the Sheriff and made no seizure of her himself.

He could not acknowledge the special property of the Sheriff, and at the same time take the possession and control himself. That he acknowledged the possession of the Sheriff, and took no possession himself is apparent from the return which he made to the original and to the *alias* process in the case of Bischoffsheim.

The apparent inconsistency in the phraseology of this return is doubtless owing to the use of the ordinary blank return printed on the process in which the Marshal filled the date of the supposed visit of Bates to the vessel, and to which he added in writing the statement that the vessel was found to be in the custody of the Sheriff.

This written portion of the return is the controlling portion, and that announces, and was intended to announce, that the vessel was not and should not be out of the custody of the law, and that, therefore, the Marshal could not bring her before the Court for condemnation. Taken together, this return cannot, as I view it, be held to return any such seizure of this vessel as would render the Marshal responsible or would give the Court jurisdiction.

The fact stated in it showed a seizure to be impossible, and the statement that made was useless and immaterial except as an excuse for his failure to levy.

That such is the true construction of this return is shown by the testimony of the Marshal's chief clerk, Mr. Thompson, who swears that the return made in this case is the return made in all cases where the Sheriff is found in custody, and I am not aware that the returns made in this form have ever been understood to import anything more than that the Marshal had, on a certain day, presented himself at the vessel for the purpose of seizure, and had been unable to make it because of the prior custody of the Sheriff. Such seems to have been the construction put upon the return in this case, for, on its being made, an *alias* process was moved for and issued. Why an *alias* if the vessel was already in Court? Why, if the Marshal levied on the 25th, did he return upon the *alias* that on the 20th of November the Sheriff was in custody? Why in his special return say the Sheriff was in custody on the 2d of October? Why, if this return showed the vessel in Court, was a motion made to compel the Marshal to strike out the reference to the Sheriff's custody? Why, if that portion was not material, does the Marshal decline to strike it out? Why, if on such a return the Court can entertain jurisdiction, do the processes still lie over without action thereon, and the suit, although involving a large amount, and pending now five months without any defence being interposed, remain stagnant, without entry of default, time to answer, or other steps leading toward a final determination? I can conceive of but one answer, and that an obvious one. The return of the Marshal showed that the Court had not acquired jurisdiction of the vessel against which the suits were brought. Both the returns and the suspension of the proceedings were in accordance with the opinion of the Court in the case of the *Robert Fulton*, (1 Paine, 623,) where it is said, "If the Marshal find the vessel held by the Sheriff under his attachment, he should return the process upon his process, and all further proceedings in the Court are as if the vessel had been arrested." These considerations are in my opinion sufficient to remove all doubt as to the jurisdiction of this Court, it certainly would be neither useful nor just to the libelants here to prevent the proposed sale, which, if the Court lacks jurisdiction, can injure no one, and which the libelants here are entitled to have made, and of the validity of which they are willing to take the risk, thereby compelling them to resort to a tribunal where the action and return of the Marshal has rendered it impossible to proceed beyond the filing of the libel. Nor is it seen that any advantage could be derived from such an order by any of the parties who have filed their libels in the Southern District, but rather the contrary, inasmuch as proper proceedings are not pending which will enable them at once to obtain payment out of the proceeds of the proposed sale, in the order of the priority to which they may be entitled, unembarrassed by the Marshal's return in their present proceedings, which renders them ineffective.

A further feature of this case should be alluded to in order to explain the difference between the return of the Marshal of the Eastern District and that of the Marshal of the Southern District, and to prevent any inference that the propriety either of Marshal Murray's or Marshal Dallon's action as regards the Sheriff is here called in question.

The custody of the Sheriff of New-York, announced by Marshal Murray as existing on the 25th of September and subsequently, was a custody, as it now appears, under two warrants, issued by a Judge of the Supreme Court of New-York under its statutory proceedings against this vessel under the State lien law. One of these proceedings has been since held void for want of jurisdiction by the Supreme Court, and the other is claimed to be equally invalid, and all such proceedings in a State Court are brought in question by the late decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the *Moses Taylor*.

These warrants were, however, valid on their face; and the Marshal of the Southern District deemed it his duty to acknowledge the custody of the officer who held them.

The Marshal of the Eastern District, on the other hand, saw fit to treat them as void and insufficient to authorize any levy by the Sheriff, or prevent a levy by himself; and therefore took possession and assumed and has maintained control of the vessel. Whether the warrants held by the Sheriff were valid or not, and whether the Marshal of the Eastern District could lawfully terminate any possession which the Sheriff may have had on the 27th of September, are questions not raised or disposed of here, but are properly left by the parties interested in them to be raised in such a possessory action, replevin suit, or other proceedings as may be instituted to test the validity of any title based upon the action of the Marshal. What I am required to determine here is simply the question of priority between the two Marshals, and the consequent jurisdiction over the vessel. On this question my conclusion is that the Marshal of the Southern District made no valid seizure of this vessel prior to the 27th of September, and that the sale of the vessel by the Marshal of the Eastern District under the writs held by him should be allowed to proceed.

It is, perhaps, proper for me, in closing my examination of this complicated case, to remark that the *ex parte* order contained in the District Court for the Southern District of New-York, on the 15th of January last, and which directs that "all proceedings of the [illegible] for the Eastern District of New-York, under the process issued by him, issued out of the District Court of said District, be stayed" until the further order of the Court, although produced upon this hearing, was not relied on as effective to stay the proceedings of this Court, nor is it suggested that the [illegible] this vessel by the respective Marshals have ever been presented to the District Court of the Southern District, or that the questions here raised have been there passed upon.

For the petitioner, Mr. Larocque; for opposition, Mr. Hill.

### Important to Warehousemen—Remarkable Conflict of Testimony—Verdict for Defendant.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.—MARCH 6.

Before Judge Leonard and a Jury.

*David Moral vs. Peter J. Thorn.*—This action was brought to recover the sum of about $900 from the defendant under the following circumstances: The defendant Thorn was the proprietor of a warehouse in Broad-street, and the plaintiff deposited with him 11 cases of goods, consisting of clothing. Plaintiff alleges that when so delivered to the warehouse, the cases and goods therein were in good order, the boxes all being properly fastened, &c. The plaintiff, Moral, was put upon the stand, and testified that he packed the goods and knew they were all right; that when the cases were taken from defendant's warehouse, they were not in good condition, the cases had evidently been broken open during the time they were on storage; that upon an examination made by plaintiff and his assistants there was found to be missing from the cases clothing to the amount of between $800 and $900. The same facts were testified to in substance by several of the plaintiff's witnesses.

On the other hand the defendant and several of his employes, testified positively that when the cases of clothing were delivered from the warehouse to the plaintiff, they were all in the same condition as when they were put in defendant's possession. A board on one of the boxes was a little loose, but it was not so that a finger could be put through; one of defendant's porters nailed it up so that it was tight. All of the witnesses on the part of the defendant, were very clear and positive that none of the goods were taken out, and could not have been without their knowledge.

Justice LEONARD in charging the Jury said: The question for them was purely one of fact. It was a question of credibility of witnesses. The evidence was very conflicting; one side swearing to a state of facts, which if the Jury believed to be true, a verdict must be found for plaintiff. All the witnesses on the other side—including the defendant—testified exactly the opposite. If the latter were to be believed a verdict must be found for the defendant. The Jury had seen all the witnesses on the stand, and heard them testify, and seen the manner in which they had given their evidence. It was the duty of the Jury to say which side had sworn falsely and which truly. Both could not be true.

The jury, after a brief deliberation, rendered a verdict for the defendant, whereupon the counsel for the latter moved the Court that an order be entered directing an extra allowance. The Court granted an allowance of five per cent. on the amount claimed by the plaintiff, which sum is to be paid to defendant's counsel in addition to the usual statutory costs.

For plaintiff, Mr. Morrison; for defendant, Mr. Gleason.

### An Old Litigation Revived—Motion for Reference.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 6.

Before Justice Ingraham.

*Mitchell, Executor, &c. vs. A. T. Stewart, Impleaded, &c.*—This case, which has been for a long time before the Courts in one shape or another, came up yesterday in the Supreme Court on a motion made for a reference. The present suit has grown out of certain transactions in relation to the estate of Wm. H. Burroughs, deceased. Mr. Burroughs, in his lifetime, and, we believe, up to about the time of his death, was a copartner in the well-known dry-goods house of A. T. Stewart & Co., of this City. Mitchell & Murray were appointed two executors of the estate of Burroughs. There was a large property and there was also several creditors, among whom was Mr. A. T. Stewart. It is claimed on the part of the latter that Burroughs, during his connection with the firm, withdrew large sums at different times from the concern without having made, or caused to be made, on the books thereof, the proper entries. Mr. Stewart, through his counsel, claims that the amount ascertained to be due should be paid to him out of the assets. The litigation already commenced extends to numerous parties, some of whom were represented by counsel on the motion for reference. The motion was opposed on several grounds; among which the objectors say it is not a proper case for a reference; that, at most, such a proceeding would only be preliminary to a full and thorough investigation before the Court, and cannot dispose of the main questions at issue between the several litigants. After a prolonged argument by counsel, the Court took the papers and reserved the decision.

For Mr. Stewart, Ex-Judge Hilton, Wm. M. Evarts and H. H. Rice; for the Executors of Burroughs, Ex-Judge Wm. Mitchell and H. A. Cram.

Several other gentlemen of the Bar are connected with the case, and were present for the purpose of watching the interests of their respective clients.

### What Constitutes a Copartnership?—The Profits of a Sutlership in the Army—Whisky Worth $4 Per Gallon Sold to the "Poor Soldiers" for $16.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 6.

Before Judge Barnard.

*Robert Coane vs. Patrick Malone and another.*—The plaintiff brought this action to recover the amount of certain profits to which he says he is entitled as a copartner with the defendants. In the Autumn of 1862 and soon after the Sixth Regiment of the "Irish Corcoran Legion" was formed in this City, he alleges that he obtained the appointment from the proper authorities, of regimental Sutler. He not having the capital wherewith to buy up a stock of goods, and to pay the expected $350 for the benefit of the regiment, applied to the defendants, and that it was finally agreed that they were to go into copartnership; defendants to furnish the goods (liquors, tobacco, &c.) and he (plaintiff) to furnish the right to sell, and also to give his entire time to business. In November, 1862, the regiment left this City for Newport News on the steam transport *Connecticut*. At Staten Island a tug-boat sent by defendants delivered about $2,500 worth of liquors, &c., on board the steamer. Plaintiff and one of the defendants went also. A large amount of whisky was sold on the voyage at a profit of about 500 per cent. on its real value. A short time after this regiment arrived at its destination it was merged into the Sixty-ninth. Some difficulty occurred about that time as to who was really the sutler—plaintiff or one of the defendants.

The defence is that there was never any copartnership; that defendants agreed to give the plaintiff about $20 per week for his services. They also plead in bar what is technically known as accord and satisfaction. Case still on.

For plaintiff, Mr. Byrne; for defendants, Mr. Campbell.

### A Man Killed on the Harlem Railroad—Action for Damages by the Widow.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—MARCH 6.

Before Judge Garvin and a Jury.

*Elizabeth Gonzales, Administratrix, vs. The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.*—This is an action by the widow of John H. Gonzales to recover $5,000 for the death of her husband, who was killed by being run over at the West Mount Vernon Station, on the 15th of November, 1864. From the evidence, it appeared that the deceased took passage on the date above mentioned from New-York to West Mount Vernon, his residence, and on the arrival of the train at the West Mount Vernon Station he got off the car on the west side of the track, and as he stepped upon the ground the downward express train came along with great speed, hitting the deceased, and knocking him down, when the upward train ran over him. The train backed, and again ran over the body; it then started forward, and for the third time the wheels passed over the body of the deceased. He was taken from the track lifeless. The usual defence of contributing negligence on the part of the deceased was set up, and it was claimed that by getting off the train on the west side, where another track intervened between the trains and the platform, he was guilty of carelessness, which relieved the Company from all liability.

In answer to this it was shown that it was the usual custom of persons living on the west side of the track to get off on that side; that there was no regulation of the Company that forbid it, and that the conductors were in the habit of helping passengers off the cars on that side. The evidence also showed that in this case the express train was ahead of time and the up-train was behind time; also that there is a curve in the road just north of the station, which prevents a down-train from being seen from a distance of 500 feet. Case still on.

NON-AGREEMENT OF A JURY.

In the case of Goodridge vs. The National Insurance Company, previously reported, the Jury, after being out all Tuesday night, were unable to agree, and were discharged.

Mr. Huil for plaintiff; Mr. Rapello for defendants.

### Assault and Battery—Verdict $50.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—MARCH 6.

Before Judge Monell and a Jury.

In the case of Dominick Healey vs. Fred. Evans for damages for assault and shooting plaintiff through the leg with a pistol, reported yesterday, the Jury rendered a verdict of $50 for the plaintiff.

### The Mooney Railroad Collision Case Again.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Alker, P. J.—Hearne and Gross, J. J.

*Andrew B. Mooney vs. Hudson River Railroad Company and the Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company.*—This was an action brought to recover damages by the plaintiff for injuries sustained by reason of a collision, which occurred between a street car of the Belt Company and a locomotive of the Hudson River Company on the 30th of July last. The action was brought by the plaintiff to recover damages for loss of service of his daughter Mary, a girl of twelve years of age, who was a passenger on the street car, and received injuries by the collision; her injuries it was proven, incapacitated her from rendering services to her father. The defendants charged the carelessness and negligence of both defendants. The Jury gave the plaintiff a verdict for $211 25-100 against both defendants—from which the Hudson River Road appealed—they claiming that the damages were excessive, and that the verdict was against the weight of evidence. The appeal was argued at the January General Term, and the Court now render a decision affirming the judgment with costs.

Since this case was tried an action was brought by the girl to recover damages for her personal injuries, and the Jury returned a verdict against both defendants for $500.

An appeal has been taken in the latter case, and will be argued at the next General Term.

Mr. Alex. H. Reavey for the plaintiffs, Mr. Loomis for the Hudson River Road, and Brown, Hall & Vanderpool for the other Railroad.

### Action for Alleged Libel—A Lawyer vs. Justice Dowling.

Yesterday proceedings were commenced in an action to recover $25,000 damages from Police Justice Dowling, at the suit of Mr. Mocasin Jackson, a member of the New-York Bar, for an alleged libel, set out in the summons and complaint as follows: That the plaintiff appeared at the Court of Special Sessions before the defendant, on the 8th of September, 1866, as counsel for Fritz Frocish, charged with assault and battery, and that he was there and then prohibited from pleading by the defendant, who stated in a loud voice, to ruin the reputation of the plaintiff, that he was a notorious bad character, had robbed a blind man in Eighty-fourth-street, had been convicted of the offence, that he could not appear in that Court as counsel, &c. By order of the defendant he was then forcibly expelled from the Court-room, and he now sues to recover the amount before named for loss and damage sustained in consequence of such defamatory conduct.

The case will be heard early next Term at this Court.

### Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 6.

By Justice Ingraham.

MOTIONS GRANTED.

R. Somerendyke *vs.* John Flynn; Albert W. Brown *vs.* Fulton Cutting; Francis A. Surfleet *vs.* Richard W. Akin; C. G. Vraland et al. *vs.* Michael Shannon; Isaac A. Sanger *vs.* Lindsay J. Howe et al.; Wm. Gerkin et al. *vs.* Theresa Weith; R. H. and L. Taylor *vs.* Richard Cahow; H. D. Walbridge et al. *vs.* John Bissell et al.; Chas. Glaiz *vs.* Henry M. Karples et al.

MOTIONS DENIED.

Gustavus Frank *vs.* Frederick Koehler. Samuel A. Nolen et al. *vs.* W. R. Hayward; denied, with $10 costs. Wm. M. Neill et al. *vs.* Benjamin Sharp; same decision. Henry American *vs.* Anton Tharkauf et al.; proof of service wanted.

By Justice E. D. Smith.

Theodore C. Vidal *vs.* Robert F. Macoy et al.; motion for reference granted. C. L. Recknagel et al. *vs.* Hiram G. Hotchkiss; motion denied with costs. Daniel Dority *vs.* H. N. Walter; motion for reference granted. A. T. Levine *vs.* Simon Levine; both motions denied, with costs to abide the event.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 6.

By Judge Robertson.

Wm. Fettrich et al. *vs.* Richard Totten; motion granted. Geo. G. Byrne *vs.* Edwin R. Tremain; motion granted. Jno. M. Taylor *vs.* Morris Ketchum et al.; judgment suspended until the hearing of exceptions at General Term. Wm. F. Heins *vs.* Chas. A. Pierce; motion granted. Wm. O. Donnell *vs.* Geo. Gray et al.; motion granted. Isaac P. Francis *vs.* Jacob B. Tallisman et al.; cause referred to a Referee to hear. Jeremiah J. Coleman et al. *vs.* Geo. G. Brett; injunction granted. Same *vs.* Henry Heiman et al.; injunction granted. Same *vs.* Claus Manzles; injunction granted. Same *vs.* Godfrey Schuchart; injunction granted. Charles Leuzmann *vs.* Peter Hohlbeck; motion granted, and cause referred to a Referee. Horatio Paine *vs.* Ethan Allen; motion granted. Mary A. Halsey, Executrix, &c., *vs.* Luther C. Carter; motion granted. John C. Connor *vs.* Jno. S. Williams; motion granted. Aaron Rutherford *vs.* Samuel Nimmons et al.; motion granted, and cause referred to a Referee.

By Judge Garvin.

Catherine Stalleger *vs.* Peter Biehl; application and motion for assessment of damages denied, on the ground that no cause of action is alleged in the complaint.

### Judgments Rendered.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—MARCH 6.

Before Justice Clerke.

*Thomas Bond* vs. *Sylvester Holdridge* et al.; judgment for plaintiff for $249 45, William K. Farrell et al. *vs.* William W. Leland; judgment for plaintiff for $558 95; Jeremiah Crowe, administrator, &c., *vs.* John F. Moorhead; complaint dismissed; Lewis M. Michels et al. *vs.* Marks Harris; decision reserved.

### Decision in the Liquor Cases.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before a Full Bench.

It was decided in this Court yesterday, in an opinion by Judge Brady, that Wm. McKean, representing nearly eight hundred liquor dealers, be allowed to discontinue the proceedings against the Excise Board free of costs.

### Judge Russel Fines a Prisoner in the Sum of $10,000.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

The time of the Court of General Sessions yesterday was mostly occupied with the trials of three cases.

PERSONATING A POLICEMAN.

Alfred Reither was indicted on the charge of personating a police officer for the purpose of blackmailing a respectable citizen. He was placed on trial, when it was proved that on the evening of Sept. 12th last Thomas M. Taylor, a Paymaster in the Navy, became, in some manner, entangled by the prisoner, who threatened to expose his vices unless he made an advance of $25, at the same time representing that he was a detective police officer, and that he had been watching Mr. Taylor for a long time, and was thoroughly acquainted with his practices. The complainant testified that to avoid the threatened exposure he advanced the $25; that subsequently the prisoner called upon him and made further demands, until his requests assumed the formidable shape of $800, a sum which admonished complainant that his duty was to stop this kind of traffic. He went to Detective Capt. Young and told him his story, and that officer advised him to meet prisoner at a certain point on a given night and hand him over $350, and as soon as he had handed him the money, signalize him, (Mr. Young,) who would be convenient, by raising his hat, and he would immediately arrest the would-be policeman.

Capt. Young corroborated the story of the previous witness, adding that on the night in question he, with Detectives Kelso and Radford, went together and arrested the prisoner, as already set forth.

*George J. Kelso* testified that he assisted in making the arrest; that of the $350 which Mr. Taylor paid to prisoner, only $250 were recovered; this was owing to the fact that the prisoner as soon as he was arrested let the money drop out of his hands, and the wind being pretty high at the time blew a quantity of the money away up Fourth-avenue.

*George J. Radford* corroborated the other witnesses in all the points relative to the manner and time of making the arrest.

Counsel for prisoner put in no evidence of good character for his client and none of any other kind, but alluded to the moral status of Mr. Taylor in somewhat abusive terms in his address to the Jury.

Mr. Bedford made a brief address, in which he paid a lofty tribute to Mr. Taylor, who, he said, had stood side by side with Admiral Farragut in some of his most brilliant engagements during the late war; he had been connected with the navy for thirty-five years, and now held the responsible position of Paymaster.

The Judge then charged the Jury, reminding them of the dangers by which the unwary and unsophisticated gentlemen were beset by means of such villains as the prisoner, and that it was their duty, if they believed the prisoner guilty of this charge, to render a verdict against him.

After a brief absence the Jury returned to the Court-room with a verdict of guilty.

The prisoner was then sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary, at the expiration of which time he must pay a fine of $10,000 or remain in prison until it be paid.

TRIED AND ACQUITTED.

Felix Honore and Ernst Lefevre, indicted for grand larceny on the charge of stealing a trunk and some articles of clothing from Susie Crow, of No. 65 Thompson-street, on the 26th of January, the property being valued at $55.

James G. Wray, indicted for embezzlement and petit larceny on the charge of collecting and appropriating the sum of $13 50, belonging to the Labor and Aid Association.

Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., Assistant District-Attorney, appeared for the people.

The following is the

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People *vs.* Thomas Roberts, Andrew Higgins—grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Cornelius Mahoney—grand larceny.
The People *vs.* John Rodgers—assault and battery.
The People *vs.* W. McGuire—burglary.
The People *vs.* John Martin—burglary.
The People *vs.* Robert Cusick, Thomas Golden—burglary.
The People *vs.* Jacob Smith, John Orr—burglary.
The People *vs.* Robert J. Winter, Silas Gates—grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Charles W. Davis—grand larceny.
The People *vs.* John Warren—grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Jane McGeogan—grand larceny.
The People *vs.* William Waddle—grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Alexander H. Rosborough—grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Matilda Bates—grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Wilhelmina Anne Bauer—grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Anna Gebuweck—grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Thomas Wilson—grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Michael Keeffe—grand larceny.
The People *vs.* David Oberle—receiving stolen goods.
The People *vs.* Elizabeth Wesley—false pretence.

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 6, 1867.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $30,000 U.S.6s.5-20sC.'62 | 109⅝ | 4 Amer. Ex Co. | 55 |
| 50,000 U.S.6s.5-20s.C.'64 | 107½ | 100 Boston W. P. | 24⅞ |
| 2,000 U.S.6s.5-20s.C.'65 | 107⅜ | 125 Pac. M. SS. Co. | 117⅞ |
| 50,000 do | 107⅜ | 1400 do | 117 |
| 2,500 U.S.6s.5-20s.R.'65 New | 106⅝ | 1000 do | 117⅛ |
| 15,000 do | 106⅝ | 200 do ...s30 | 117½ |
| 110,000 U.S.6s.5-20s.C.'65 New Issue | 106⅝ | 100 do ...b30 | 117⅞ |
| 212,000 do | 106⅝ | 100 do ...2d call | 118 |
| 25,000 U.S.5s.10-40s..R. | 97¾ | 300 do | 118⅛ |
| 2,000 do | 97¾ | 1700 N. Y. Cen. | 100⅞ |
| 3,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40..C. | 97⅝ | 400 do | 100¾ |
| 20,000 do | 97⅝ | 100 do | 100⅞ |
| 1,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Ser...S'll | 105⅝ | 800 Erie Railroad | 52⅞ |
| 9,000 do ...2d S. | 105⅝ | 2200 do | 52⅞ |
| 6,000 N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan...Reg. | 106 | 50 do | 53 |
| 5,000 N. Y. St. 7s, '70.. | 100¼ | 25 Erie R. Pr. | 70 |
| 17,000 Tenn. 6s. New | 64 | 100 Hud. Riv. R. | 137 |
| 5,000 Tenn. 6s....x-c | 65 | 20 Stonington R. | 90 |
| 5,000 N. Car. 6s.....new | 45 | 500 Reading R. | 101 |
| 15,000 Ohio & M. C. | 25⅝ | 2100 do | 100⅞ |
| 10,000 do | 25⅞ | 2100 do | 100⅞ |
| 10,000 do | 26 | 2?0 do ...b30 | 101 |
| 1,000 C. & N. W. Con'd Conv. Bs. | 80⅝ | 500 do | 101⅛ |
| 5,000 do | 80 | 200 do ...2d call | 101⅛ |
| 2,000 Pitts. F.W.&C.3d | 94 | 400 do ...s30 | 101 |
| 5,000 Mich. C. 8s. N.Bs | 110⅝ | 100 Mich. Cen. R. | 106 |
| 42 Bank of Commerce | 115 | 200 Mich. S. & N. I. | 71⅛ |
| 10 Continental Bank | 104⅝ | 400 do | 71 |
| 59 Fourth Nat. Bank | 106⅛ | 500 do | 70⅞ |
| 15 Manhattan Gas | 175 | 500 do | 70½ |
| 200 Cum. Coal Pr. | 25⅛ | 100 do ...s60 | 70 |
| 200 do | 25 | 600 do | 70⅝ |
| 300 Canton Co. | 44 | 200 Ill. Cen. R. | 115 |
| 64 Del. & Hud. Canal | 146 | 400 do | 114⅝ |
| 75 Penn. Coal Co. | 148 | 100 do | 115 |
| 700 Ashburton Coal | 10 | 100 Clev. & Pitts. | 79 |
| 1,000 West. U. Tel. | 40⅞ | 500 Chic. & N. W. | 33⅞ |
| 30 do | 40⅝ | 300 do | 32¾ |
| 100 do | 40¾ | 400 Chi. & N. W. Pr. | 59⅞ |
| 100 Quick. Min. Co. | 34½ | 2000 do | 59⅞ |
| 200 do | 35 | 300 do | 59⅝ |
| 300 Mar. Min. Co. | 9 | 100 Clev. & Tol. R. | 116⅛ |
| 200 do | 8¾ | 100 do | 116 |
| 100 do | 8½ | 100 C. & R. I. | 93 |
| 50 Mar. Pref. | 20⅞ | 20 N. J. Cen. R. | 118 |
| 500 do | 20¼ | 300 P., Ft. W. & C. | 93⅛ |
| 400 do | 20 | 100 Chi. & Alt. R. | 106 |
| 100 do | 20⅞ | 300 do | 105⅞ |
| 100 do | 20½ | 200 do | 105½ |
| 100 do ...2d call | 20⅝ | 200 do | 105⅝ |
| 231 Wells, Fargo Ex. | 79 | 100 do ...s60 | 105⅜ |
| 500 At. Mail SS. Co. | 82 | 100 do ...b30 | 106 |
| 100 do | 78 | 85 N. Y. & N. H. R. | 118 |
| 100 do ...b10 | 79 | 100 Chic. & Alton Pr. | 107 |
| 8,500 U. S. 6s, '81...C | 109⅛ | 100 Mil. & St. P. Pr. | 53 |
| 1,000 U. S. 6s, '81...R | 109⅜ | 100 do | 52⅝ |
| 15,000 U.S.6s.5-20s.C.'62 | 109⅝ | 400 do | 52⅝ |
| 20,000 U.S.6s.5-20s.C.'65 | 107⅝ | 400 do | 52 |
| 1,060 Mo. St. 6s | 90 | 100 West. U. Tel. | 41 |
| 10,000 do | 90⅛ | 100 do | 40¾ |
| 4,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st | 85 | 300 do | 41 |
| 5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new | 63⅝ | 200 Erie Railroad...b30 | 53⅛ |
| 30,000 do | 64 | 300 do | 53⅛ |
| 200 Mar. Min Co. | 8 | 100 Mich. S. & N. Ind. | 71⅛ |
| 300 Reading R. ...s30 | 100⅞ | 200 Mich. Cen. R. | 101¼ |
| | | 100 do | 101¼ |
| | | 100 Chic. & N. W. | 33 |
| | | 20 C. & R. I. R. | 93⅞ |
| | | 100 Tol., W. & W. | 34 |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $10,000 US6s.5-20s,R.'65 | 108 | 200 Erie R | 53⅛ |
| 20,000 U.S.6s.5-20s.R.'65 New | 106⅝ | 150 do | 53⅝ |
| | | 400 Reading R. | 101⅛ |
| 14,000 U.S.6s.5-20s.C.'65 | 107⅝ | 1500 do | 101⅛ |
| 1,000 U.S.5s.10-40s..C. | 97⅝ | 500 do ...s60 | 101 |
| 5,000 U.S.5s.10-40s..R. | 97⅝ | 1000 do ...s10 | 101⅛ |
| 1,500 Tr. Notes, 73-10s, Second Series | 105⅝ | 1000 do ...s30 | 101 |
| 1,000 do ...3d Ser. | 105⅝ | 350 Mich. Cen. | 106⅛ |
| 10,000 O. & M. Cer. | 26 | 300 M. S. & N. I. R. | 71⅛ |
| 10,000 do | 25⅞ | 100 Ill. Cen. R. | 115 |
| 1,000 do | 25⅞ | 200 Cleve. & Pitts. | 80 |
| 1,500 Morris&Es.1stM. | 96½ | 400 Chic. & N. W. | 33⅛ |
| 100 Canton Company | 44¾ | 100 Chic. & N.W. Pf. | 60⅛ |
| 600 Quick. Min. Co. | 35 | 300 do | 60⅛ |
| 100 Cum. Coal Pr. | 25 | 100 do | 60 |
| 100 West. U. Tel. | 41⅞ | 400 Clev. & Tol. | 116⅛ |
| 840 Pac. M S S. Co. | 120 | 100 Chic. & R. I. | 93⅞ |
| 100 do | 119⅞ | 400 do | 93⅛ |
| 150 do | 119⅝ | 900 do | 93⅞ |
| 100 At. Mail SS. Co. | 82 | 100 Tol., W. & W. Pr. | 62 |
| 100 N. Y. Cen. R. | 101⅞ | 1000 P., F. W. & C. | 93⅛ |
| 300 do | 102 | 100 do | 93 |
| 300 do ...s30 | 102 | 200 Mil. & St. P. Pr. | 53⅝ |
| 100 do | 102⅛ | 100 do | 52⅝ |
| 500 do ...s10 | 102¼ | | |

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 Mar. Min. | 8⅜ | 300 Chic., R. I. & P. | 92⅞ |
| 200 N. Y. Cen. ...s3 | 100 | 800 do | 92⅞ |
| 800 do | 100⅛ | 600 do | 92⅞ |
| 600 do | 100⅜ | 100 do ...b10 | 93 |
| 500 Erie R. ...s3 | 52⅝ | 200 do | 93 |
| 2200 Reading | 100⅞ | 200 do | 93⅛ |
| 400 do | 100⅝ | 200 do | 93 |
| 1000 do ...s15 | 100⅝ | 400 Chic. & N. W. | 32⅞ |
| 500 do ...b30 | 100⅝ | 1300 do | 32¾ |
| 2400 Mich. S. & N. I. | 70⅝ | 500 do ...b3 | 32⅞ |
| 400 do ...b3 | 70⅝ | 800 Chi. & N. W. Pf. | 59⅝ |
| 800 do | 71 | 2800 do | 59¼ |
| 1300 do ...b3 | 71⅛ | 600 do | 59⅝ |
| 2200 do | 71 | 1100 do | 59⅛ |
| 1500 do | 70⅞ | 1400 do | 59¼ |
| 2100 Clev. & Pitts | 79 | 400 do ...b5 | 59⅝ |
| 300 do ...s3 | 78⅞ | 400 do ...s3 | 59⅛ |
| 400 do ...s3 | 79 | 300 do | 59⅛ |
| 500 do | 79⅛ | 400 P., F. W. & C. ...s3 | 92⅝ |
| 200 do ...b15 | 79⅝ | 400 do | 92⅞ |
| 800 Clev. & Tol. R. | 116 | 500 do ...c | 92⅞ |
| 200 do ...c | 116½ | 200 do | 92⅝ |

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 Canton Co. | 44⅝ | 400 Reading R | 101⅛ |
| 100 Boston W. P | 25 | 1500 M. S. & N. I. | 71⅛ |
| 100 Adams Ex. Co | 55 | 200 do | 71⅝ |
| 300 Pac. Mail | 119 | 300 do ...b3 | 71⅝ |
| 400 West. U. Tel | 41 | 100 do ...s10 | 71⅛ |
| 100 do | 41⅛ | 200 do | 71⅛ |
| 400 N. Y. Cen. ...b3 | 101⅝ | 400 do | 71⅛ |
| 200 do | 101⅛ | 200 Cleve. & Pitts. ...b4 | 79⅝ |
| 500 do | 101⅛ | 500 do | 79⅝ |
| 100 do ...b10 | 101⅝ | 200 Cleve. & Tol | 116 |
| 600 Erie R. | 53⅛ | 800 Chi., R. I. & P. | 93⅛ |
| 2100 do | 53⅛ | 800 do ...b10 | 93⅝ |
| 200 do ...b15 | 53⅛ | 300 C. & N. W. | 33⅛ |
| 900 do | 53⅛ | 200 do | 33⅛ |
| 2800 do | 53⅝ | 400 do | 33 |
| 500 do ...b10 | 53⅛ | 800 Chi. & N.W. Pf. | 59⅝ |
| 1500 do ...b10 | 53⅛ | 300 do ...b10 | 60 |
| 200 Hud. R. R. | 139 | 200 do | 60 |
| 100 do | 139 | 100 P., Ft. W. & C. | 93⅞ |
| 100 T., W. & W. R. | 35 | 100 do ...c | 93⅞ |
| 200 do | 34 | 100 do ...b10 | 93⅝ |

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 300 Mar. Pref | 21 | 400 Reading R. | 101 |
| 200 Pac. Mail | 118½ | 500 do ...s3 | 101 |
| 200 Atlantic M.SS.Co | 83⅞ | 200 do | 100⅞ |
| 100 do | 83 | 400 do ...b10 | 101 |
| 200 West. U. Tel | 41 | 600 M. S. & N I | 70⅞ |
| 160 N. Y. Central ...s3 | 101⅞ | 200 do ...s10 | 70⅞ |
| 200 do | 101⅝ | 100 do | 70⅝ |
| 200 do | 101⅛ | 400 Chi., R. I. & P. | 93 |
| 300 do | 101⅝ | 300 do | 92⅞ |
| 800 Erie Railroad | 53 | 100 do ...b10 | 93 |
| 2000 do | 52⅞ | 800 Chic. & N. W. | 32⅞ |
| 1000 do ...b10 | 53 | 400 do ...b10 | 33 |
| 1100 do ...s3 | 52⅝ | 300 do ...b3 | 33 |
| 1200 do ...s3 | 52⅞ | 300 Chic. & N. W. Prf. | 59⅝ |
| 1300 do | 52⅝ | 600 do | 59⅛ |
| 500 do ...b3 | 52⅞ | 400 do | 59⅛ |
| 400 do ...b4 | 52⅞ | 200 do ...b3 | 59⅛ |
| 100 Hudson R. R | 138 | 800 do | 59⅛ |
| 400 Clev. & Pitts | 79 | 200 do ...s3 | 59⅛ |
| 800 P., Ft. W. & C | 93 | 300 do ...b3 | 59⅛ |

WEDNESDAY, March 6—P. M.

There was a further decline of 2 ₱ cent. in the Gold Room to-day. The sales of the forenoon being run down to 135⅝ ₱ cent. A large business was done, a good many Importing Merchants and others, who were short on borrowed Gold participating in the purchases at the decline. In the afternoon there was a reaction upward and the sales were advanced to 136½ ₱ cent., but these were soon succeeded by a fresh decline below 136 ₱ cent. The Customs demand of the day amounted to $625,000. The fluctuations of the day have been quite frequent. The reaction to 136½ was said to be on political telegrams from Washington; the subsequent decline was attributed to Cable news from London in private hands after the evening papers were published.

The public funds fell on the lower Gold market this morning ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. on the May and November 5-20s of 1862 and 1865; but quickly recovered to very near the figure of last night. The Consolidated 5-20s, January and July, continued steady; the 7.30 ₱ cents. not quite so firm as yesterday.

The Exchanges on Europe for the steamer *Java* closed steady at the reduced quotation of yesterday on London. A large business was done at and below 108 ₱ cent., (down to 107½,) for Southern Bank and Southern and New-York Merchant bills. The standard New-York Bankers 108¼@⅜ ₱ cent.

Money is in fair supply at 6@7 ₱ cent. to the Brokers, with exceptions at 5 ₱ cent. exclusively on Government collateral. The demand is not important this week, and the market looks to ease as the Spring season advances.

There was increased activity on the Stock Exchange, and quite an interesting time in the Railway market throughout the day. The fluctuations averaged nearly or quite two ₱ cent., and there was, generally, more disposition to do business on the *Bull* as well as the *Bear* view of the course of the market. The great preponderance of the bearish interest for several days past, and the especially heavy sales made in this interest yesterday, caused the rally from the lowest points of the market to be resisted with much stubbornness. The lowest sales of Erie were at 52; the highest 53⅝; the later about 52⅞ ₱ cent. New-York Central, lowest 99⅞; highest 102¼; later 101⅞ ₱ cent., and so on through the Western Roads. The Steamship shares were weak in the forenoon, but advanced later in the day to 120 ₱ cent. for Pacific, and 83 for Atlantic Mail. The Missouri Bonds advanced to 90⅛ ₱ cent. The Tennessees, new, were lower than yesterday.

At the close of the day the following quotations were made, as compared with Tuesday night. The Railway speculation continued active, but prices very feverish. There is evidently more doing in the market by outside parties who had been standing quiet for a week or two, until the heavy sales of yesterday at low figures, without any assignable cause for the break-down:

| | Tues. | Wed. | | Tues. | Wed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. 10-40s, x.d. | 98 | 97⅝ | Northwest. | 33⅛ | 33 |
| U. S. 5-20s | 110⅛ | 110 | N. West Pref. | 59⅝ | 60 |
| U. S. 7.30s | 105 | 105⅝ | Rock Island | 92⅝ | 93⅛ |
| N. Y. Central | 101 | 101⅝ | Fort Wayne | 92⅝ | 93⅛ |
| Erie | 52⅝ | 52⅝ | Pacific Mail | 118⅛ | 120 |
| Hudson | 136⅞ | 137 | Quicksilver | 35 | 35 |
| Reading | 100⅞ | 101⅛ | W. U. Telegraph | 41 | 41⅛ |
| Mich. Southern | 70⅝ | 71⅛ | Mariposa Pref. | 21 | 20⅞ |
| Illinois Central | 115 | 115 | Ohio Certificates | 25⅝ | 26 |
| Pittsburgh | 79⅝ | 80 | American Gold | 137⅞ | 135⅞ |
| Tennessee 6s | 65 | 65 | Bills on London | 108⅝ | 108⅝ |

The following bids were made for the Public Funds of the United States:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 ₱ cent., 1881 | 109⅛ | 5-20s, 1864 | 107⅛ |
| 5-20s, 1862 | 109⅝ | 5 ₱ cent., 1874 | 102 |
| 5-20s, 1865 | 107⅝ | 7 3.10 1st series | 105⅝ |
| 5-20s, new | 106⅝ | 7 3.10 2d series | 105⅝ |
| 10-40s | 97⅝ | 7 3.10 3d series | 105⅝ |

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | 117 | Bank of N. America | 105 |
| Mechanics' | 117 | Metropolitan | 124 |
| America | 135 | People's | 125 |
| Phenix | 105 | Nassau | 105 |
| Tradesmen's | 142 | Shoe and Leather | 112 |
| Merchants' Exch'ge | 112 | Corn Exchange | 112 |
| Seventh Ward | 110 | Continental | 108⅛ |
| State of New-York | 107 | Commonwealth | 108 |
| Commerce | 114 | Impt'rs. & Traders | 112 |
| Ocean | 102⅛ | Fourth National | 104 |
| Bank of the Republic | 113 | | |

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883 | 94 | Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B. | 82 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s. R. E. | 91 | Chi. & N. W. 1st M. | 84⅝ |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n | 91⅛ | Cons. 7 ₱ c. conv. | 80 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76 | 105⅛ | Tol. & Wab. 2d M. | 77⅛ |
| Erie 1st mort. 1867 | 102 | Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds. | 68 |
| Erie 7s, 4th mort. 1880 | 91⅛ | Gal. & Chic. Ext. | 98 |
| Erie 7s, 5th mort. 1888 | 88⅝ | Gal. & Chic. 2d M. | 98 |
| Buff., N.Y.&E. 1st M. '77 | 90 | Chi. & R. I. 1st M. | 100 |
| Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. 1875 | 98 | Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund | 100 |
| Harlem 3d mort., '68 | 97 | N. J. Central 2d M. | 102 |
| Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ ct. '69-'72 | 103 | Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M. | 101 |
| Mich. new 1st M. 8s. '82 | 110⅝ | Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M. | 95 |
| Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M. | 91 | Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M. | 85 |
| N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68 | 97 | Cleve. & P. 2d M. | 91 |
| Mich. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 ₱ c. | 104⅝ | Chi. & Alton Income | 90⅝ |
| Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. 1875 | 107 | Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M. | 80⅝ |
| Alton & T. H. 1st M. | 90 | Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. | 85⅝ |
| Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc. | 76 | Chic. & Mil. 1st M. | 84 |
| Chi. & N. West. S. F. | 92 | Joliet & Chic. 1st M. | 100 |
| Chi. & N. W. Int'B. | 91 | N. Y. & N. H. 6s. | 93 |

The figures of the traffic of the Michigan Southern Road, in our last paper, were incomplete for February, in both years. The official earnings are for

| | |
|---|---|
| February, 1867 | $302,437 |
| February, 1866 | 283,177 |
| Increase | $19,260 |
| Fiscal year ending Feb. 28, 1867 | $4,649,136 |
| Last fiscal year, ending Feb. 28, 1866 | 4,686,445 |
| Decrease | $37,309 |

A correspondent makes the inquiry as to the cause of the different figures for United States 5-20s in London, Frankfort and Paris, as daily quoted by the Atlantic Cable. We explain that the regulations of these great European Exchanges are wholly arbitrary as to their own rule, each peculiar to itself, of dealing in United States Bonds of Federal Money denomination. Practically, however, the quotations, though differing all the way from 74 to 83 ₱ cent., are the same when reduced to our own Money, or within ¼@½ ₱ cent. of each other—less the occasional ¼@½ ₱ cent. daily fluctuations between the three markets. 1. In London the quotation of 74 ₱ cent. is in Sterling Money, on the basis of 4 dollars, 44 cents and 4 mills to the pound sterling. To this quotation should be added 9.23 ₱ cent. to bring up the pound sterling to 4 dollars and 84 cents, its actual gold value, Custom-house rule in the United States. The 74 ₱ cent. includes the accumulated interest since Nov. 1, 1866. 2. In Frankfort 77 ₱ cent. is on the basis of 2½ florins to the dollar, and to this is to be added the accumulated interest on the Bonds since the 1st November. 3. In Paris the quotation is 83 ₱ cent., on the rule of the Paris Bourse that the basis of the dealings in United States Bonds shall be 5 francs to the dollar, whereas, the value of 5 francs here is *less* than a dollar, as the value of the pound sterling is *greater* here than on the London rule. As in London, the Paris quotation includes the accumulated interest.

We notice that a bill has been moved in the New-York Legislature for the consolidation of the Buffalo and State Line Road, incorporated by this State, and the Erie and Northeast Road, incorporated by Pennsylvania. The assent of the Legislature of both States will, of course, be required to perfect this arrangement. There is no reason to doubt that this will be voted, and we regard the movement as preliminary to a general consolidation of the entire Lake Shore interests, (American side,) from Buffalo to Chicago—provided that the same party who now control the several Roads of the Buffalo and State Line—Erie and Northeast, and Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula, from Buffalo to Cleveland—can buy a controlling interest in the Cleveland and Toledo and Michigan Southern. We believe we are not mistaken in saying that *this* will be somewhat difficult to accomplish, as several competing parties are quietly looking to the control, if not actual ownership of the Cleveland and Toledo and Michigan Southern Roads. The last named road is, and for six or seven years has been, under the administration of the recently elected President of the New-York Central, Mr. KEEP, and some of his associates. They have by this election now become the close allies of the Lake Shore interest east of Cleveland, and if they are able to continue their control of the Michigan Southern, at the ensuing April election for Directors, they will only require the Toledo Road to make their continuation or consolidation complete from Albany to Chicago, and with the People's Line of steamers (of Mr. DREW and the Hudson River in close alliance from *from New-York to Chicago*. The Hudson River Railroad interest of Mr. VANDERBILT is not likely, however, to remain passive under these consolidations. Various surmises are afloat as to Mr. VANDERBILT's purposes, one of which is that he is buying into the New-York Central again, preliminary to a treaty of peace and of ultimate consolidation; another that the feud continues and that he will upset the contemplated Western arrangements of the Central and Lake Shore party by buying into the Cleveland and Toledo, and thus breaking their connexion at Cleveland, or by buying into the Michigan Southern, controling the April election and thus arresting their continuous line at Toledo.

The *Journal of Commerce* of this morning contains an interesting letter on the Public Finances, from Mr. JOHN J. CISCO, former Assistant Treasurer of the United States in this City. We dissent from most of the views of the writer, but the clearness with which they are stated and the immediate importance of the subject, commend the letter to respectful attention. We take pleasure in reproducing it in our own columns.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $627,000, Gold Notes, $76,000; Total receipts, $3,162,853 42; Payments, $1,935,462 29; Balance, $111,833,497 90.

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds to-morrow, (Thursday,) March 7, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

The following is an official statement of the business of the Western Union Telegraph Company for the months of December, 1866, and January, 1867:

| | 1866. December. | 1867. January. |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts from all sources | $551,971 40 | $580,560 53 |
| Expenses and Payments to other lines | 302,596 41 | 341,104 71 |
| Net earnings | 249,374 99 | 239,455 82 |
| Expended for construction | 137,208 00 | 6,846 15 |

### Mr. Cisco on the Public Debt.

*To the Editor of the New-York Journal of Commerce:*

DEAR SIR: I have been asked by several members of Congress, at different times, to write out my views of what should be done in the present condition of the public finances. I have decided to answer all these requests by addressing my reply to you.

The condition of the Treasury is this:

Besides a few bonds of the old debt, due next year, and a few overdue, and some thirty-year currency bonds, the aggregate of these being unimportant in amount, it owes to-day (Jan. 1, 1867:)

1. $1,385,000,000 of 5-20 and other gold bonds, none of the principal of which can be demanded for fifteen years except a few fives of 1874. On these it is paying every year an interest of $81,000,000 in gold.

2. $145,000,000 of compound interest notes, due in 1867 and 1868; principal and interest payable in currency.

3. $677,000,000 of 7 3-10 notes; principal due in 1867 and 1868.

The holders of these may demand payment of them when due, or may demand, at their option, 5-20 bonds in exchange for them. The interest on these notes is now payable in currency; when exchanged for 5-20s the interest will thenceforward be payable in gold.

4. $400,000,000 of legal-tender notes, including fractional currency, payable on demand, and of course payable in gold.

The resources of the Treasury are:

1. A revenue in gold, which is at present largely in excess of the annual gold interest.

2. A revenue in currency equal to the expenses of Government and the interest which is payable in currency.

3. A present reserve of gold coin of $80,000,000.

The Treasury is not in perfect credit; its notes payable on demand being depreciated 27 per cent. below gold, and its six per cent. bonds selling much below par in gold, although the interest is payable in coin.

To this condition of things I should apply, simply, the same rules of conduct as I would apply to my own affairs if they were in the same condition, or as a prudent manager of a bank or other private company would apply to a like condition of affairs.

1. Being under a heavy load of indebtedness, I would seek first of all to improve my credit, so as to make my promises of all kinds pass at a less depreciation: this would be good economy, for, with my credit improved, I could make future loans more cheaply.

2. A large portion of my debt being in the shape of promises to pay on demand, I should do all I could to increase my ready means in cash, knowing that if I raised the credit of these short promises my long promises would be sure to pass at higher rates.

3. I would take care that my income was kept up for the future so as fully to equal my future expenses and payments of interest, and if part of my interest had to be paid in a currency more valuable than that in common use, I should take especial care that this part of my future indebtedness should be well provided for by securing an ample income in that special currency.

4. I would let my creditors see that I had in the management of my affairs a fixed, plain, direct system.

Applying these ideas to the Treasury, it should, in my judgment,

1. Have all sales of its gold forbidden by law; letting it be well understood by the law itself that the coin so to be retained in the Treasury was kept as a reserve and a guarantee fund against the future gold interest and against the legal-tender notes, so as to enhance the current value of these latter, just as a bank keeps a reserve against its liabilities. The loss of interest on the gold so reserved would be compensated, four or five times over, by the improvement of the Government credit and of the prices of its stocks.

The only legitimate demand for gold among the people is for payment of duties. The Treasury now pays out coin for interest six times a year, and the aggregate amount so paid out in a year, ($80,000,000,) together with the receipts from our own mines, is more than sufficient to supply this demand.

2. Stop all contraction of the legal-tender notes; leave them where they are, in the pockets of the people, and take measures for making them good, as above suggested, thus avoiding any disturbance of business, which would react upon the public revenue and upon the prices of Government securities.

3. Issue no more gold-bearing bonds at present; our gold interest amounts now to $81,000,000 a year; our gold revenue year before last was only $85,000,000; last year it was $180,000,000, but it is not prudent to count upon such a revenue always; trade is subject to sudden and great vicissitudes. Moreover it is bad economy for the Treasury to buy in (as it is now doing,) its notes bearing 7.3-10 interest in currency and to issue bonds in their place bearing six per cent. in gold, which is over 8 per cent. in currency. Time enough to do this when we have to do it, that is, when the notes come due.

4. The 7.3-10 notes are soon coming due, when, as matters now stand, our gold interest will be $130,000,000 a year. Between now and that time is our opportunity for strengthening the Treasury in gold; after that our power to do so will be in a great degree, if not entirely cut off.

5. The holders of the 7.3-10 notes have an inconvenient option to accept 5-20 bonds or to demand payment, when they come due. They cannot be deprived of this option except by their own consent. It is desirable to have these notes provided for at once before maturity, always with the consent of the holders. We must pay for such consent. I would offer to take them all up by funding them at once. But with a view of guarding the gold revenue as long as possible, and keeping it under control of the Government, I would not offer to fund them in bonds which bear gold interest. I would offer to exchange them for bonds having a definite term of years to run, say 20 years. These bonds to bear 7.3-10 interest in currency, with the option to the Government to pay instead of 7.3-10 in paper, 6 per cent. in gold, after the first three years.

6. I would apply the same class of bonds to the funding of the compound-interest notes, if any shall need to be funded, that is, if the surplus internal revenue should not suffice for paying them.

7. Repeal of all laws and parts of laws which authorize the issue of any class of bonds or obligations other than those above proposed, so that the powers of the Treasury may be defined.

8. I would make no special effort to reduce the principal of the debt. I would rather reduce the taxes as much as possible, and let the debt, for the present be reduced in comparative burden, by our growth in wealth and population. Simply authorize the Treasury, when it has a surplus income, to buy the 7-3-10 bonds, these bearing the highest interest.

9. I look upon all the attempts to negotiate a five per cent. loan, here or abroad, as useless at present. We are every day issuing five-twenty bonds, on which the interest is six per cent. in coin, and which we cannot sell at any thing near par in gold.

10. The question of what to do about taking in and canceling the legal-tender notes may be postponed until we have first brought these notes up to par, which will be done sooner or later, as the reserve in the Treasury increases.

11. I do not believe any official can decide how much currency or money the people need in their business. When the money is once made good, that is, equivalent to the currency of the world, the operations of trade will solve that question.

12. I would not attempt to force specie payments, nor to fix a time for them, but leave them to come about naturally.

This is the result of the best thinking I can give the subject, after examining the discussions which have been had upon it, both at Washington and outside. It seems to me that this scheme is full, simple, plain and direct, and it needs no complicated machinery. It will be readily comprehended by the people, who are the Treasury's creditors.

The Treasury has had since the war, and has now, no fixed policy. What it means to do from day to day is a matter of conjecture; the result is uncertainty and doubt in the public mind to a dangerous extent—dangerous, because uncertainty and doubt may some day ripen into distrust.

If it wishes to inspire confidence, the policy of the Treasury must be simple, comprehensive, direct, plain, open and permanent. This is almost as important as that it should be wise.

There is no need of any complicated machinery, such as is commonly known as financiering. It is safe, I think, to assume of any scheme for our finances, that if it is complicated it will work badly.

The simple idea of what I propose is this: That as the Government has a large indebtedness, is not in full credit, and much of its indebtedness is in the shape of short obligations, some of them payable on demand, it should, as an individual or a bank would do in like circumstances, keep a very full purse of cash.

If this scheme be once adopted by the Treasury, it can safely thereafter let things alone; it will have no occasion to watch the money market or the gold market, or the prices of stocks. The banks and the people will take care of themselves if the Treasury will let the money market alone, and confine itself to strengthening and guarding its own credit by attending closely and carefully to its own proper concerns.

I feel confident that if the policy I have indicated could be adopted, not in part, but entire, the Treasury would every day be getting upon more and more solid ground, that the people would feel this and go forward with confidence in their enterprises and industry, that the credit of the Government and the prices of its securities would be constantly strengthening, that business would be subject to no check from loss of confidence, and moreover, that as this is a perfectly smooth and easy way, so it is the most rapid way to specie payments. Yours, truly

JOHN J. CISCO.

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 140 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THIS BANK, THE FIRST DESIGNATED Depository of the United States in this City, is prepared to convert the First Series or August 7 3-10 Notes into U. S 5-20 6 per cent. GOLD BONDS, in any amount desired.

The conversions at this Bank are made at the counter, without delay, while much time and risk is required in sending to Washington.

This Bank makes the exchange at the fixed Government rate, viz.:

The 7 3-10 notes received at par and interest from Feb. 15, 1867, and the 5-20 Bonds delivered at par and interest in currency from Jan. 1, 1867.

Bankers and dealers in U. S. Securities will be allowed One-eighth Per Cent. Commission on the exchange. All holders of 7 3-10 Notes are requested to make the exchange at this Bank.

S. C. THOMPSON, President.
GEO. F. BAKER, Cashier.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum in Gold, payable in the City of New-York. For full particulars apply to FISK & HATCH, Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

Will receive SEVEN-THIRTY notes of all the series in exchange for the NEW 5-20 CONSOLIDATED BONDS, at the best market rates, which holders of seven-thirties will find to their advantage.

TEN PER CENT. MUNICIPAL BONDS OF THE CITY OF EAST SAGINAW, MICHIGAN, issued for sewerage, engine-house, City Hall, &c., for sale by A. WILKINS, Stock Broker, Detroit.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 6, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 2,153 bbls. Flour, 200 bbls. and 960 bags Corn Meal, 1,100 bushels Wheat, 1,150 bushels Corn, 960 bushels Oats, 1,341 bbls. Pork, 644 pkgs. Cut Meats, 1,352 pkgs. Lard, 292 pkgs. Beef, and 381 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in moderate demand at $8 25@$8 50 for Pots, and $11 75@$12 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock, 272 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been in request and firm in price. We quote: Java at 24½c.@25c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@19c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@18½c.; Rio, 15½c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 16c.@16½c., in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is heavy and drooping. The demand is moderate. Middlings 30½c.@32c., chiefly within our range, ₱ lb. Sales and resales since our last 2,300 bales, against receipts of 4,072 bales.

*Movements in Cotton at this Port.*

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Receipts thus far this week | 12,687 |
| Receipts last week | 24,607 |
| Receipts preceding week | 22,401 |
| Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867 | 191,889 |
| Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866 | 420,634 |
| Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867 | 667,304 |
| Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866 | 511,630 |
| Exports since Jan. 1 | 96,113 |
| Exports since Sept. 1 | 216,008 |
| Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866 | 361,094 |
| Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866 | 495,309 |
| Estimated stock on hand here | 205,000 |

*Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866 | 2,571,040 |
| Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates | 1,341,090 |
| Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866 | 715,000 |
| Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates | 620,000 |

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour have been in rather better demand at about previous quotations. Sales since our last have been 8,600 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 40@$9 75; common to good Extra State at $9 70@$10 75; good to choice do. do. at $10 75@$11 50; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $10 50@$11 50 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Superfine State and Western | $8 40 | @ 9 75 |
| Extra State | 9 70 | @11 50 |
| Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. | 9 45 | @13 75 |
| Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands | 10 50 | @11 50 |
| Extra Ohio, trade and family brands | 11 55 | @14 25 |
| Extra Genesee | 11 50 | @14 25 |
| Common to choice extra Missouri | 11 85 | @16 00 |

Southern Flour continues quiet at former prices. Sales since our last 400 bbls., at $10 20@$11 85 for ordinary to fair extra, and $11 90@$16 50 for fair to choice extra do. ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is inactive at $10 75@$14 75 for extra, ₱ bbl.; sales 370 bbls. Rye Flour continues in fair demand at from $7@$8 ₱ bbl.; sales 475 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderate request at $5@$5 25 for Western and Pennsylvania; $5@$5 15 for Jersey; $5 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 40@$5 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 900 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is inactive at $2 50@$3, chiefly within range, ₱ 100 lbs. Of California Flour sales were reported of 1,250 sacks, at $13@$14 75 ₱ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet but steady. Sales since our last 13,300 bushels, including White Michigan at $3 20; No. 2 Milwaukee at $2 25; Amber State at $3; and White California at $3 ₱ bushel. Corn has been less sought after, and prices have declined. Sales have been reported of 91,000 bushels at $1 09@$1 10 for mixed Western in store; $1 11@$1 12, closing at $1 11, for mixed Western afloat; $1 09@1 10 for new Yellow and White Jersey, Southern and Western, ₱ bushel. Oats are in demand and firm. We quote: Chicago, Milwaukee and Michigan at 58c.@63c.; choice Ohio at 65c.@66c., and State at 69c.@70c., ₱ bushel; sales 47,000 bushels. Barley has been quiet and depressed. Sales since our last 18,500 bushels at $1 12 for Canada West, free; 94c. for do. in bond, and $1 03@$1 05 for State, ₱ bushel. Barley Malt continues inactive at $1 23@$1 30 ₱ bushel. Rye is in less request; sales 8,400 bushels, at $1 15@$1 18 for Western, $1 28 for Canada, free; and $1 30@$1 32 for State ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in fair request at $1 40@$1 45 for shipment, and $1 60@$1 80 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw, $1 20@$1 50 @ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in moderate demand and steady, including new at 35c.@70c.; old at 20c.@45c.; also new foreign at 58c.@85c. ₱ lb.

HEMP—A good inquiry prevails for Manilla, which has been sold freely at 11⅛c.@11½c., but is now held as high as 12c., gold, ₱ lb.

LIME—Has been in fair demand and firm.

MOLASSES—Is in more request and buoyant, including Porto Rico at 65c.@75c.; Cuba at 45c.@58c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@87½c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are quiet but firm, including Spirits Turpentine at 71c.@73c. ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $5 50@$6; Resin at $4 30@$11 75 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 25; Pitch, $4 25@$4 50 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been in moderate demand, including Crude Whale at 80c.@$1; Bleached Whale at $1@$1 05; Crude Sperm at $2 65@$2 70; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$3; Lard Oil at 90c.@$1 15; Red Oil at 62c.@75c.; Linseed Oil at $1 35@$1 37 for English and American, ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is quiet and rather heavy, at from 16½c.@17½c. for Crude, 27c.@30c. for ordinary to prime Refined, in bond, and 46½c.@47½c. for Refined, free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less demand, opening at higher prices, then receding rapidly and rallying a little again toward the close. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,750 bbls., in lots, at $21 75@$22 37½ for new City and Western Mess, closing at $22 for new Western Mess; $20 75@$21 25 cash, and regular way, for one-year-old City and Western Mess; $17@$17 25 for Prime; $19 50@$20 50 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. Sales were also reported of 3,250 bbls. new Mess, for forward delivery, including sellers' and buyers' option, March and April, at $21 87@$22 37 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair request at 9c.@11c. for Shoulders, and 11½c.@13½c. for Hams, ₱ lb. Sales 350 pkgs. Bacon is in less demand and heavy; sales 750 boxes, part at 11½c. for Short Rib; 10½c. for Long Rib; 11½c.@12c. for Short Clear; 10c.@10½c. for Cumberland Cut, ₱ lb. Lard has been depressed and lower; sales since our last 730 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12c.@12½c. for inferior to prime old, and 12½c.@13c. for new, ₱ lb. Small lots of very choice new bring a shade higher prices. Dressed Hogs are dull and nominal at 9¾c.@10c., for inferior to prime Western, and 10½c.@10¾c. for City ₱ lb. Beef continues in fair request at $12@$18 for Plain Mess and $17@$21 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 500 bbls. Tierce Beef is in demand at from $33@$36 for India Mess, and $30@$32 75 for Prime Mess ₱ tierce; sales, 250 tcs. Beef Hams are scarce and wanted at $34@$38 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 315 bbls., part to arrive. Butter is quiet and heavy at 25c.@38c. for State, and 38c.@42c. for Fancy do., and 13c.@33c. for poor to prime Western, ₱ lb. Cheese rules quiet at 10c.@20c., ₱ lb.

The Chicago *Tribune*, in a review of the Pork and Beef packing season in that City, says: That the Pork packing for the season just closed, foots up 635,732 against 501,462 for the season previous, and 750,147 for the season of 1864-65. This is an increase of 134,270 or 26¾ ₱ cent. over last season. The Beef packing aggregates 26,998 head against 23,728 head last season, and 92,459 head for 1864-65. There is an increase of 3,270 head in favor of the season of 1866-67, as compared with 1865-66. The following table shows the receipts and shipment of Hogs—live and dressed—for a series of seasons:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF HOGS AT CHICAGO DURING FIFTEEN SEASONS.

| Season. | Received. | Shipped. | Season. | Received. | Shipped. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1852-53 | 65,158 | 10,000 | 1860-61 | 354,684 | 119,886 |
| 1853-54 | 73,880 | 10,6.8 | 1861-62 | 746,697 | 228,682 |
| 1854-55 | 138,565 | 52,881 | 1862-63 | 1,236,545 | 316,881 |
| 1855-56 | 308,533 | 187,753 | 1863-64 | 1,377,652 | 471,000 |
| 1856-57 | 220,702 | 103,074 | 1864-65 | 1,065,392 | 306,121 |
| 1857-58 | 213,216 | 88,546 | 1865-66 | 801,821 | 243,158 |
| 1858-59 | 251,102 | 46,431 | 1866-67 | 875,251 | 267,651 |
| 1859-60 | 255,384 | 71,266 | | | |

The following table shows the number of beeves packed in Chicago for a number of years:

*Beeves packed in Chicago for sixteen seasons.*

| | No. packed. | | No. packed. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1851-52 | 21,806 | 1859-60 | 51,899 |
| 1852-53 | 21,663 | 1860-61 | 25,209 |
| 1853-54 | 25,431 | 1861-62 | 55,212 |
| 1854-55 | 22,691 | 1862-63 | 42,163 |
| 1855-56 | 28,972 | 1863-64 | 70,086 |
| 1856-57 | 14,938 | 1864-65 | 92,459 |
| 1857-58 | 34,675 | 1865-66 | 23,728 |
| 1858-59 | 45,505 | 1866-67 | 26,998 |

The following table shows the number of hogs packed in Chicago and Cincinnati for fifteen seasons:

HOGS PACKED IN CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI FOR FIFTEEN SEASONS.

| Season. | Chicago. | Cincinnati. | Season. | Chicago. | Cincinnati. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1852-53 | 48,156 | 361,000 | 1860-61 | 231,335 | 433,799 |
| 1853-54 | 52,849 | 421,000 | 1861-62 | 544,148 | 474,167 |
| 1854-55 | 73,694 | 355,786 | 1862-63 | 970,264 | 608,457 |
| 1855-56 | 80,380 | 405,396 | 1863-64 | 904,658 | 370,623 |
| 1856-57 | 74,000 | 344,512 | 1864-65 | 750,147 | [illegible] |
| 1857-58 | 99,262 | 446,677 | 1865-66 | 501,462 | 254,079 |
| 1858-59 | 185,000 | 382,826 | 1866-67 | 635,782 | 462,610 |
| 1859-60 | 167,918 | 434,488 | | | |

The following figures will give an approximate idea of the stock now held in Chicago:

| | Pork. | Lard. |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts from Oct. 1 to March 2 | 60,712 | 4,495,317 |
| Made by packers | 166,512 | 24,257,816 |
| Total | 227,224 | 28,753,133 |
| Shipped from Oct. 1 to March 2 | 113,387 | 15,850,068 |
| Estimated stock of new product | 113,837 | 12,903,065 |

The stock includes all kinds of Pork and the stock of Lard is equal to 43,000 tierces of 300 lbs. each.

SUGARS—Have been held firmly, on a fair trade. Sales since our last 1,240 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@12c., and 570 boxes Havana at from 10½c.@12⅞c. ₱ lb. Refined sugars are in moderate demand, at from 13½c.@15½c. ₱ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 92,000 lbs at 11⅞c.@12⅛c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 38,000 lbs. at 11c.@11⅛c.; also 41,000 lbs. Grease at 9⅛c.@11⅛c. ₱ lb.

WOOL—Holders have advanced their views very materially, in view of the recent enactment of the so-called wool tariff, but buyers do not respond to any considerable extent, and prices are, in a measure, nominal, on a tame market.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet, with 502 vessels of all classes in port. To Liverpool, the engagements included equal to 2,800 bales Cotton, part at ⅜d.@7-16d. by sailing vessel, and ⅝d. by steamer ₱ lb. For Trieste, an Austrian bark, on private terms.

### Real Estate Sales—March 6.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY—BY J. COLE.

| | |
|---|---|
| 3-story house, No. 136 Amity-st., between Clinton and Henry sts. | $13,700 |
| 2 lots on s. s. 4th-place, 90 ft. east of Clinton-st., each | 750 |
| 1 lot on s. s. 4th-place, 90 ft. east of Clinton-st., each | 760 |
| 2 lots on n. s. of 18th-st., 175 feet w. from 8th-av., each | 300 |
| 2 lots, n. s. of Stockton-st., 40 ft., each | 200 |
| 2 lots s. s. of Floyd-st., in rear of above | 200 |
| 1 lot on s. s. of Hopkins-st., 350 ft. w. from Tompkins-av. | 100 |
| 1 lot on n. s. side of Ellery-st., in rear of above | 100 |
| 4 lots on n. s. side of Middle-st., 10? ft. e. of 6th-av., each | 350 |
| 12 lots on n. s. of 6th-st., 97 ft. from 6th-av., each | 830 |
| 3 lots s. s. Macomb-st., 250 ft. from 7th-av., each | 1,400 |
| 1 lot s. s. Carroll-st., 167 ft. from 7th-av. | 1,209 |
| 1 lot on n.s. of President-st., 167 ft. 9 in. from 7th-av. | 1,200 |
| 1 3-story brown-stone house and lot on n. s. of 3d-st., 183 ft. from 5th-av. | 13,500 |
| 1 3-story brown-stone house and lot adjoining above | 13,600 |
| 1 3-story brown-stone house and lot adjoining above | 14,250 |
| 2 3-story brown-stone houses and lot adjoin'g above | 15,000 |
| 1 house, lot and gore on s. s. of Wyckoff-st., 113 ft. from Washington-av. | 1,950 |

## STATIONERY.

NO. 599 BROADWAY.
CATHOLIC BOOKS.

Bibles, Testaments, Prayer-Books and Books of Devotion.

JAMES B. KIRKER,
Late Edward Dunigan & Brother,
No. 599 Broadway,

has by far the largest and best assortment of Catholic books in the country. City and country dealers will do well by calling at the OLDEST CATHOLIC BOOK ESTABLISHMENT before buying elsewhere.

JAMES B. KIRKER,
Late Edward Dunigan & Brother,
No. 599 Broadway.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed No. 30 Washington-st., near Reade.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MONDAY, March 4, a narrow GOLD BRACELET and SHAWL-PIN. The finder will be rewarded by leaving them at No. 251 Broadway.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in all its branches; fully competent in serving up dinners and suppers in the best of style; has lived with one family for six years; has the best of City reference. Also, a young girl wishes a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 168 East 26th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN, A SITUATION AS cook in a private family; understands all sorts of cooking, and is a good baker; is willing to do some washing; is clean and obliging; has the best City reference. Call at No. 11 6th-st., near the Bowery, one pair of stairs, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUATION as seamstress; would assist with children; can do all kinds of sewing and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; has good City reference; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 66 Carmine-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AFTER learning hair-dressing a situation as lady's maid and chambermaid; no objection to go a short distance in the country, or travel with a lady; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 169 East 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION as a first-class laundress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; can do up ladies' muslins and French fluting; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 204 East 33d-st., first door east of 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, A situation to do the cooking and part of the washing and ironing of a private family; is a first-rate cook and baker, and one who thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference given from her last place. Call for two days at No. 333 East 13th-st., 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, of all kinds of jellies, dessert and ice-cream; best of City reference given. Call at No. 101 9th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as infant's nurse and plain sewer; has good City reference. Call at No. 85 East 22d-st. No objection to the country, or would travel to any part; is not accustomed to sea-sickness.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and fine washing; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen at No. 90 West 28th-st. until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT COMpetent young girl as waitress and chambermaid, or chambermaid and nurse; the best of City reference. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place; can be seen until suited.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant young woman, a situation as laundress, who understands her business; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Direct to E. S., or call at No. 158 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls, with good reference; one has been taking charge of children for several years; the other as chambermaid and waitress; have lived seven years in last place. Call at No. 85 West 27th-st., rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—TO GO OUT BY THE DAY, WEEK, or month, with Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine, or ladies and children's under garments made by hand in the neatest manner at her residence, front room, No. 16, No. 108 West 18th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTant girls; one to cook and assist with washing, the other as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTant German woman, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Scotch Protestant woman as chambermaid and laundress; understands hair-dressing; no objection to the country; refers to her last place in the city, of three years. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and dress ladies' hair; has the best of City references. Can be seen for three days at No. 217 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGH cook; also, a thorough chambermaid, fine washer and ironer, &c., and a nurse, seamstress, &c. Can be seen at the American Employment Association, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant girl a situation as chambermaid and do plain sewing; would take care of one or two grown-up children; has no objection to the country or to travel. Call or address No. 150 7th-av.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress, or as nurse and plain seamstress; has the best of City references; no objections to the country for the Summer. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as a good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; the best of City reference given; no objections to go in the country. Apply at No. 140 West 18th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress in a respectable private family; has been three years out in a country place. Call at No. 336 West 26th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of family cooking, soups, meats and pastry, and all kinds of deserts; is a good baker. Call at No. 101 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERman girl, active, willing and capable, being very useful about housework, &c.; also a cook wishes a place. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as cook, washer and ironer; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 134 West 27th-st., Room No. 14.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 73 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; can bring good references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 119 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK A SITuation; understands all kinds of soups, meats, game, and boning and larding; also, jellies and all kinds of desserts. Call at No. 110 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress, or would do waiting alone; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 200 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; has the best of City reference; also a chambermaid and to do the fine washing. Call at No. 101 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBERwork and do plain sewing; good reference. Address No. 208 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as waitress or chambermaid in a private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 77 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, work by the day or week, at modest price; good reference. Call at No. 60 West Washington-place, in the rear house.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITuation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to take charge of children. Apply at No. 30 West 37th-st. Can be seen at her last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 145 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WOULD be willing to do the coarse washing; has seven years' reference from her present employer. Can be seen until suited at No. 15 East 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PERSON GOING OUT by the day as dressmaker, a few more good customers; cuts and fits in the latest style; terms easy. No. 162 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG ENGlish Protestant woman as first-class cook; is an excellent baker; good reference. Call at No. 211 West 36th-st.; ring the bell.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children and do plain sewing. Call for two days, at No. 157 East 46th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLEaged English woman, a situation as infant's nurse; can give the best of City reference. Address, for two days, NURSE, No. 1,251 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid and laundress; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 488 6th-av., rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and waitress; best City reference; no objections to Harlem. Call for two days No. 35 West 13th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; is willing to go out by the week or month to sew. Apply at No. 327 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and seamstress; can give good reference. Can be seen for two days at 155 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 61 West 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as laundress; who understands fine washing and fluting; best of City reference. Call at 106 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, A SITuation as nurse or seamstress, or chambermaid or waitress. Apply at No. 18 Trinity-place.

A FRENCH NURSE (FROM PARIS) wishes a situation to take care of children and to do sewing; good reference. Apply at No. 158 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man of light weight and good appearance; thoroughly understands his business in the above capacity, which his reference will certify, and will be found obliging. Address J. D., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AN AMERIcan, aged 22, a situation as coachman; understands plain gardening, and the care of cattle; can refer to last employers. Address W. C., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION; ANY gentleman in want of a good single man apply to ELLIOT & YOUNG, No. 9 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman; good reference. Address J. S., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single young man; has good City reference; is willing and obliging. Address J. M., Box 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as book-keeper or salesman; best of references. Call, for two days, at No. 61 Chambers-st., Room No. 7.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN A SITUation as gentleman's nurse; has good reference. Address FRANCIS FINLAY, Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man, is one year married, a situation as farmer; thoroughly understands farming in all its branches; also is a good plain gardener; also thoroughly understands the care and treatment of all kinds of stock; my wife is a first-class dairywoman; has had five years experience; I can furnish three years best of reference; thoroughly competent to take entire charge of any gentleman's place. Can be seen all this week at No. 289 South 5th-st., Williamsburgh, near 11th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS gardener, and his son as assistant, in a private gentleman's place, of respectability, who is thoroughly practically experienced for several years in the States, and proficient in the treatment of the green-house, grapery, flowers, fruit and vegetables; has laid out and managed some of the finest places in the country; graduated at the Duke of Devonshire's Knights, &c., England. Address D. M. G., Thorburn's Seed Store, No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT AS GARDENER and farmer by a first-class active man, thoroughly experienced in native and foreign grape culture, management of plant department in all graduations; would like the laying out of a new place; is married, with small family; best of reference given; none need apply but those wanting a thorough gardener. Can be seen at No. 878 Broadway, or address W. W.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a married man, with small family; understands the care of greenhouses, graperies and pleasure-grounds, or would take full charge of a gentleman's country seat; has good recommendations as to character and ability. Address E. C., at Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A single man who thoroughly understands his business: hot and cold graperies and greenhouse, good vegetable grower with the laying out of new grounds, reproaches and serpentine walks; the best of reference from last employer. Address J. D., No. 9 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a Scotchman, married, with one child, who understands his business in all its different branches; best of references as to ability and character. Address W. R. at Henderson & Fleming's, seedmen, No. 67 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL working man, to take charge of or work on a plantation; he understands farming and gardening, the care and management of horses and stock of all kinds, &c. two in family; is a Protestant. Address J. S., Box No 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a competent man; is a professed driver; understands the care and general treatment of every description of horses; can clip and singe, which his late employer can certify; has the best of references. Address J. C., Box No. 233 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED PROTESTANT man, a situation to take charge of a gentleman's place; understands gardening and the care of horses; eight years' experience; good City reference. Address W. B., Piermont, Rockland County, N. Y., for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a German (married;) thoroughly understands the care of greenhouses, grapery, flowers, fruits and vegetables. Address B. C., at Young & Elliott's, No. 9 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches, in town or country; good reference can be given. Address MAC, Box No. 216 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN MARRIED man, a situation as porter, coachman, or in any other that he might be useful; well acquainted with the City; no objection to the country. Address, for two days, McGRAW BROS., No. 42 6th-av.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY a married man, (Scotch,) who understands the culture of fruits, flowers and vegetables, and is not afraid to work; has good references. Call or address W. R., No. 122 East 53d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT gardener, by a young man of some experience; would like a good place where he could get good instructions and a good home. Apply to K. D., Bridgman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a respectable Protestant young man; perfectly understands his business, and will be found obliging; the best of City reference. Call on or address H. D., No. 114 West 25th-st., for two days, at stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN lately landed, as coachman or groom, who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of reference from his last employers in Europe. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 14 West 18th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY by a man who thoroughly understands his business, greenhouses, grounds, vegetables, &c.; would take charge of a gentleman's place. Address or apply to GARDENER, No. 1 Bayard-st., fruit-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHman, single, a situation as coachman and groom; he is thoroughly experienced, willing and obliging, and can produce good City reference from last employer; City or country. Address A, Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND gardener; understands stock of all kinds, grapery and fruits of all kinds. If any gentleman wants such a man, call at Lovejoy's Hotel, Park-row, corner of Beekman-st., for M. C. D., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN 17 or 18 years of age (Protestant) to take care of a horse and cow and make himself useful on a small place; is well recommended. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN coachman and gardener, with first-class City references; understands his business, and is willing to make himself useful. Call at or address PETER, No. 81 Nassau-st., Office No. 9.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY a respectable young man, 22 years of age; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has the best of references from his last employer. Address for three days W. C., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man, who understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables and keeping a gentleman's place in order; can take care of a pair of horses, if required. Address J. B., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman, who understands the business thoroughly; is a good groom and careful driver; well experienced in Brooklyn and New-York; the best of City reference given. Address J. F., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as groom and coachman in a private family; no objection to the country; willing and obliging; best of references from last employer. Address O. M. C., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man without incumbrances; understands the care of hot and cold grapery, greenhouse, &c.; good City reference. Address W. K., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble married man as farmer and gardener; has no incumbrance; is willing and obliging; can furnish the best of reference. Address P. F., Box 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a man of long experience; has a wife and one child; the best of reference can be given. Address W. D., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife; man as coachman and gardener, wife as cook, washer and ironer; good reference. Address J. W., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a steady, sober man; best of references given. Inquire at Lewis' flour-store, No. 1,003 Fulton-av. near Claremont, Brooklyn, L. I.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as groom and coachman; accustomed to work in the garden. Address J. M., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN (GERMAN), a permanent situation as coachman, City or country; can give satisfactory references. Address C. F., Box No 204 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION in a tea or grocery store; understands the business; has the best of City reference from his last place. Call at No. 128 West 19th-st., third floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A GROCERY-store by a young man who has had seven years' experience in the business; good City reference given. Address P. NOONAN, No. 46 Franklin-st.

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WANTED—AGENTS WITH $5 TO $10 CAPITAL, for a desirable and permanent money-making business at home. Energetic agents can clear $4 to $6 per week. No competition and no risk. Ladies, gentlemen, clergymen, teachers, farmers, mechanics—everybody having spare time, call on or address with stamp for papers, R. W. CHAPPELL, 107 Monroe-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE AND INTELLIGENT unmarried man, a member of some Evangelical Church, as janitor in a literary institution in this City. Apply, with recommendations, between 12 and 2 o'clock, to J. S. GALLAGHER, No. 27 Wall-st., third floor.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT MEN TO INTROduce an easy selling article. No book or picture humbug. Call at Hotel Jegel, No 47 Barclay-st., between 8 and 10 A. M. CHAS. DURFELD.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE salesman; none but those who thoroughly understand their business need apply, to FROST, BLACK & CO., No. 73 Bowery.

WANTED—A WOMAN AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress; Protestant preferred; City reference required. Apply to-day, at No. 36 West 26th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS TO canvass for the sale and renting of real estate; must understand its value; liberal terms offered. Address J. KIRK, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO WORK ON shares a milk farm of 120 acres, 20 cows, in Westchester County, 25 miles from New-York. Address JOHN SANDERS, White Plains Post-office.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN WHO IS A GOOD gardener and farmer. Address, stating wages and qualifications, Box No. 780 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A TELEGRAPH OPERATOR TO go to the Isthmus of Panama. Apply at office Panama Railroad Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT FOREMAN AND superintendent for a large iron foundry. Apply at No. 137 Centre-st. J. B. & W. W. CORNELL.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; CITY REFERENCE required. Apply at No. 82 10th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place, March 8.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT LAUNDRESS FOR a private family in the City. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av., where the employer may be seen.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY. APPLY AT NO. 24 South William-st., second floor.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Opening of the Italian Opera Season—THE BARBER OF SEVILLE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN,
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, STREETS OF NEW-YORK, with a cast embracing John K. Mortimore.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, PERSEUS AND ANDROMEDA, and NINE POINTS OF THE LAW. Characters by Messrs. Mark Smith, Lewis Baker, Mrs. Smylie and members of the company.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, INVESTMENT. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, John Gilbert, Charles Fisher, Holland, Young, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. John Sefton and Miss Timony.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, MERCHANT OF VENICE. Characters by Edwin Booth, Mme. Methua Scheller, Mr. Barton Hill, Mr. J. Gotthold and a powerful cast.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS IN IRISH AND YANKEE LIFE. THE FAIRY CIRCLE and IN AND OUT OF PLACE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, THE OCEAN CHILD ALBERTINI, THE DUMB BOY, and THE SANCTUARY. Characters by G. L. Fox, W. H. Whalley, Miss Fanny Herring and C. K. Fox.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 7½, CHRISTIAN MARTYRS. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. Magnificent Horse Comedy, EQUESTRIAN FAIRY SPECTACLE, SPRITE OF THE SILVER SHOWER, ACROBATIC FEATS AND GROUPINGS, HINDOO MIRACLES, &c.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, George Christy every night, Chas. Benedict and Oscar Burbank. THE BLACK CROOK, PALACE OF DEW-DROPS and THE GREAT OCEAN YACHT RACE.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, CINDER-LEON, DEMON DANCE, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, second Soiree of Chamber-Music by Messrs. W. Mason, Theo. Thomas, J. Mosenthal, G. Matzka and F. Bergner.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS; PROTEUS.

UNION HALL,
Broadway and 23d-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 3 o'clock, and THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

DERBY FINE ARTS GALLERY,
No. 625 Broadway.
THIS DAY and EVENING, now on exhibition, Rothermel's great historical painting, THE REPUBLICAN COURT IN THE DAYS OF LINCOLN.

STUDIO BUILDINGS,
No. 51 West 10th-st.
THIS DAY—Dr. Hass last Painting—FARRAGUT'S FLEET PASSING THE FORTS BELOW NEW-ORLEANS.

H. W. DERBY'S NEW ART ROOMS,
No. 845 Broadway.
THIS DAY, ROSA BONHEUR'S HORSE FAIR and other VALUABLE PAINTINGS.

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### To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### EUROPE.

In consequence of a break in the telegraphic wires in Ireland, we have no advices by Ocean Telegraph from Europe.

The new steamship *City of Antwerp*, from Liverpool Feb. 20, *via* Queenstown Feb. 21, arrived at this port yesterday morning, bringing interesting details of news of which the cable has already given us the outline. In other columns will be found full particulars of the late Fenian outbreak in Ireland, the debate on the second reading of the British American Confederation Bill in the House of Lords, and a variety of other interesting foreign news.

### CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Doolittle and Mr. Patterson denied as false and malicious all charges, insinuations and innuendoes made against them in the report of the Special Committee appointed to investigate Custom-house frauds. Mr. Hulburd was chairman of that Committee, and the report alluded to was printed in the Times exclusively on Monday morning. Mr. Sumner introduced another reconstruction bill providing that before any person in the late rebel States shall be permitted to vote or hold office, he shall take an oath to maintain a republican form of government; to recognize the indissoluble unity of the republic; to discountenance all attempts at secession; that he he will give his influence to sustain the national credit; to discountenance the repudiation of the United States war debt, and the payment of the rebel debt, or any claims for loss of slaves; to discountenance and resist all laws making a distinction on account of race or color; and that he will give his support to education and the diffusion of knowledge in public schools open to all. The bill was laid on the table to await the formation of Committees. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill providing for the vacating of the municipal offices of Alexandria, Va., for the reason that the incumbents have refused to obey the laws of the United States. The refusal of the officers at Alexandria to receive the negro vote at the election on Tuesday constitutes the offence complained of. The Senate shortly afterward adjourned.

In the House, Rev. Mr. Boynton was sworn in as Chaplain. Mr. Price desired to introduce a bill amendatory of the National Currency Act. The bill prohibits Banking Associations from withdrawing, either in favor of dividends or otherwise, any portion of their capital, and from making dividends greater than their net profits. The House, however, refused to suspend the rules, and the bill must wait until the Committees are formed. Under the call of States a number of resolutions were introduced, giving rise to some discussion, but no definite action had been taken on any, when the House adjourned.

### STATE LEGISLATURE.

The morning session of the Senate was occupied in the consideration of the Constitutional Convention Bill. The question was upon the motion of H. C. Murphy providing that only such persons as are qualified to vote for members of Assembly shall be permitted to vote for delegates to the Convention. A lengthy discussion ensued, after which Mr. Murphy's motion was lost. Mr. White moved to extend suffrage to negroes, and after debate this motion was agreed to—yeas 15, nays 11. A motion prevailed restricting suffrage to males. Several bills were reported, after which the Senate adjourned.

In the Assembly a report was received from the New-York Street-cleaning Contractor, in response to a resolution of the Assembly, which charged him with gross neglect. He exonerates himself from all blame in the matter, and charges our dirty streets to the weather and to people who will throw garbage into the gutters. Mr. Jacobs introduced a bill providing for the suppression of prostitution in New-York City. Bills were also introduced providing for several more street railroads in this City, one of them to be an "Elevated Suspension" road.

### GENERAL NEWS.

A terrible case of hydrophobia is chronicled in the Detroit papers. A little daughter of Mr. Alfred Woodruff, of the town of Greenfield, Mich., was bitten some time ago by a dog, but no symptoms of hydrophobia were at first shown. At length the poison, which, acting as a sub-cutaneous injection, permeated every tissue of the system, broke out in a severe form, causing the most intense suffering. A consultation was had by physicians, who decided that, as the sufferer could not possibly survive, every consideration of humanity demanded that her sufferings be ended by some means, in accordance with which, during a severe paroxysm, the child was smothered to death.

The New Albany (Ind.) *Ledger* says that great excitement prevailed in Greencastle last week, over the attack of a Mrs. Ward on a lawyer named J. A. Scott, whom she charged with circulating slanderous stories about her. Accompanied by her brother, who held a revolver against Scott's head, she stopped him in the street, dashed a bottle of vitriol in his face, probably destroying his sight, and then cowhided him severely. The public sympathy generally sides with Mr. Scott, the assault being regarded as brutal in the extreme, while it is thought that the victim is innocent of the charge preferred against him.

Mr. Beckett, the present proprietor of Point Breese, Bordentown, the residence of Joseph Bonaparte, when in this country, having paid the tax on his property under protest, carried the case before the Supreme Court of New-Jersey, which has decided that the property of an alien is not exempt from taxation. It is probable that an appeal will be at once made to the United States Supreme Court, which will not, however, be likely to reverse the decision of the lower Court. This is a test case, and other aliens will await with interest the final decision.

A National Religious Convention, the object of which is to secure a national recognition of the being and providence of God, of the authority of Jesus Christ, and the supremacy of the Bible in civil affairs, met on Tuesday evening in Philadelphia, Judge Strong presiding. Addresses were made by several eminent divines, and letters from others were read, expressing sympathy with the movement. An amendment to the Constitution was proposed, recognizing "Almighty God as the source of all authority and power in civil government."

A dispatch received in Petersburgh, Va., on Monday, announced the arrival of Rev. George T. Williams at Annapolis, Md., in a condition of hopeless insanity. The Petersburgh *Index* states that this result has been apprehended by his friends for some time, but they have determined not to enter the plea of insanity at his trial in this City on the charge of picking a lady's pocket in a Broadway stage, but to rest the case, as before, solely on its merits.

The people of the State of Mississippi complain grievously of a section of the State Revenue law which provides that any person employing another who is liable to be taxed shall pay the tax of his employe, but may charge the amount against the services of such employe. The law is intended to hold the employers of negroes responsible for their taxes.

A proposition will come before the Missouri Legislature in a day or two to sell the Missouri Pacific Railroad for three millions of dollars, it being understood that responsible parties are ready to give that amount for it. St. Louis city and county own a large portion of the stock of the road, and it is urged that they should have the first opportunity to buy it.

The provincial telegraph lines, running to and through Canada, in opposition to the Montreal Company, have been purchased by the latter Company. The consolidation took place the 1st of March, and the Montreal Company now control all the telegraph business to Canada.

A new and fatal disease is prevailing among the cattle of Wolfboro and vicinity, New-Hampshire. It usually terminates in death in three or four days from the first attack, and the town authorities are taking measures to check its spread by slaughtering the diseased animals.

The Johnston Will Case, recently tried in Edenton, N. C., and involving some $500,000, has been decided in favor of the will. An appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court, and the case is expected to be decided by that Court at its June Term.

The total amount of losses over premiums on cargo insurance policies, issued in the Upper Missouri River trade last year, by St. Louis Companies alone, foots up $154,000. Rates are raised this year.

A dispatch announces the death at Nashville of Bishop Soule, in the 84th year of his age. He was the Senior Bishop of the Methodist Church in the United States.

Commodore Cadwalader Ringgold has been promoted to be Rear Admiral, U. S. N. His name was omitted from the list of promotions published on the 5th inst.

Gen. Anderson Abercrombie, a distinguished citizen of Georgia, died at Columbus last week, at the advanced age of 82 years.

### LOCAL NEWS.

The body of a man named Blyth, who died last week, in Brooklyn, from the effects of burns received on the explosion of a can of kerosene in his hands, was disinterred, and an inquest held thereon. The Jury demand explanation why a burial permit was granted by the Board of Health in a case demanding the investigation of a Coroner's and Jury.

The first annual commencement of the New-York College of Dentistry took place at Steinway Hall last evening, in presence of a large audience. Dr. Allport, of Chicago, delivered the address to the graduating class, which numbered ninety members. The audience was addressed by Mayor Hoffman and by Prof. Hitchcock.

The steamer *Andalusian*, which sailed from this port for Charleston, S. C., last Saturday, was burned when off Hatteras, and became a total loss. It is feared that eleven of the passengers and crew were lost.

J. S. Clement, recently head of the dry goods firm of Clement, Tasker & Co., Boston, committed suicide by taking a dose of laudanum. He had previously exhibited signs of insanity.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening. Several appropriations were made for the erection of new school buildings, and for other purposes.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Judge Russel sentenced Alfred Reither, who was found guilty of having personated a police officer, to the Penitentiary for two years, and fined him $10,000.

Business in produce and merchandise was less active yesterday, and the tendency of prices was generally in favor of purchasers. The freight market was quiet.

Religious Exercises in Congress.—The *Tribune* has the following paragraph, which we indorse as a word spoken in season:

> "Congress may not be in session over another Sunday, but it is prompt to choose its Chaplain. We do not believe in legislative nor political chaplains. All the good Congress will get by having a special man to pray for them, we presume, is not much. Let them call upon the occupants of the Washington pulpits, who will not, we venture to say, refuse to perform in turn the missionary work of Capitol Hill for a very moderate stipend. There is another reform we beg to suggest. That is the dispensing with public funerals of private members. It is a custom more honored in the breach than in the observance. The interjection of funeral orations into the very heart of Congressional proceedings, as is often done by our wholly unique custom of treating this subject, is sometimes quite too grotesque to befit so solemn an event."

Religion, like everything else in Washington, is shamelessly prostituted to the necessities and conveniences of partisan politics. Chaplains are elected just as door-keepers and tide-waiters are appointed, on account of their political opinions, and they are expected to pray and preach in the service and for the profit of the party that elects them. Party zeal is often quite as apparent in the opening prayer of the Congressional Chaplain as in the ward harangue of the Treasury Clerk. The Chaplain is expected to pray *for* his party friends and *at* his party foes. Usually his petition is a summary of the proceedings of the preceding day, and a statement of what ought to be done on the day at hand. For every bill passed and vote given in accordance with party purposes and plans, devout thanks (if anything of that kind can be called devout) are returned to the Almighty, who is earnestly exhorted to open the eyes and change the votes of everybody who stands on the other side. The irreverence of some of these so-called prayers often borders on blasphemy. They are seldom anything more than stump-speeches made with closed eyes and addressed ostensibly to the Father of all; while in sentiment, language and general style they would shock any intelligent and cultivated audience. Last Winter one of these effusions began "O Lord, Thou hast ruled this world for six thousand years, and, *as we believe*, Thou hast ruled it well!" People may fancy this is either thanksgiving or prayer; it is really little better than blasphemy and not a whit less offensive. It was a condescending indorsement, on behalf of Congress, of the Almighty's official conduct; it was a little surprising not to see it followed by a resolution of continued confidence and a vote of thanks.

Eulogies of deceased members have become equally unmeaning and offensive. They command neither respect nor attention, and shock all genuine sentiment as much as they outrage propriety and good taste. The custom has come to be imitated by Common Councils and fire companies; and it is just as sensible and proper in either as it is in Congress. It is due to the determination of everybody to be just as good and just as great as anybody else;—if Clay and Webster are to be eulogized in Congress when they die, Hon. Ezekiel Muggins thinks that, being also a member of Congress, he has an equal right to be eulogized also. The habit utterly destroys the value of all eulogies, and is a serious encroachment on the public time, as well as a violation of public taste.

### An American Political System—Mr. Seward's Circular.

The circular note addressed by Mr. Seward to the Government of Spain and the representatives of the South American Republics which are engaged in the war with that Power, seems likely to be productive of beneficent results. The proposal to hold a Conference at Washington, with a view to the consideration and adjustment of matters in dispute between the parties, has been accepted in behalf of Spain, and, it is understood, will also be accepted by the other belligerents. The suggested Conference, then, will certainly be held, and, with or without the further intervention of our Government, we may expect that the war which has for some time crippled the commerce and imperiled the safety of the allied Republics will be brought to an end. An armistice will take place pending the results of the Conference, and the good offices of the President are available in the event of failure on the part of the plenipotentiaries to arrange the terms of peace.

Both the resolutions of Congress and the proceedings of the Department of State have a wider significance than may immediately appear. Originating in a desire to promote the interests of sister Republics, they are indicative of the controlling influence which the United States are gradually acquiring in matters pertaining to the American continent. The moral support given by this country to the Republic of Mexico has sufficed to terminate the French occupation. And though the sympathy we entertain for the Republics engaged in a life-and-death struggle with Spain has not taken, and in the nature of things cannot take, the form of force, its expression by our Government is producing a very marked effect. It suspends the war at once, with a fair prospect of terminating it on a basis of lasting peace. The manner in which the influence of the United States is being thus exercised is legitimate and unobjectionable. Without putting forward any abstract pretension, without assuming controverted authority, or wounding the pride of another nation by the gratuitous affirmation of abstract doctrine, we are laying the foundation of a far-reaching influence. The wise use of events as they arise is enabling us to establish the prestige this nation is entitled to as the great arbiter in questions relating to the Western hemisphere. Assured of the hearty concurrence of the lesser Republics, we may hope that the quiet but persistent pursuit of this policy will gradually lead to the establishment of an American political system; a system framed with exclusive reference to existing circumstances, and securing to every part of the continent the uninterrupted management of its own concerns. Of this system the United States will be the central figure, the main source of its strength, and the guiding spirit of its movement.

The tendency to such a state of things is recognized in Europe, where the inability of distant Governments to deal with political emergencies, international in their character, on this continent, has for years been proclaimed by leading publicists. In 1858, the London *Times* deprecated the then projected interference of France, Spain and England in the affairs of Mexico, on the ground that any interference short of absolute control would operate mischievously. To interfere in any way, the *Times* contended, would be to "work injustice to existing private interests," without solving satisfactorily the problem of order and government in Mexico. Effective interference, it was admitted, would be that which the United States alone could render. In this respect, English opinion has gone ahead of opinion in this country. We have never proceeded further than a proposition for a protectorate over Mexico, while England has again and again urged upon us Mexican absorption, avowedly for the reason that Europe is powerless in all that relates to internal administration on this side of the Atlantic. The doctrine was practically reaffirmed by England and Spain when, with wise forecast, they broke loose, in the opening of 1862, at Soledad, from the tripartite treaty of the previous September. France accepts the same conclusion by its withdrawal from Mexican soil. Everywhere in Europe the principle is tacitly conceded that the monarchies of the old world have neither right nor power to mould the policy, direct the government, or regulate the trade of American States. The dawn of a political system peculiar to this continent, with the United States as the chief regulating power, is already in effect admitted.

How readily Spain indorses the conclusion, and avails herself of the opportunity of terminating its war with Chile, is proved by its prompt acceptance of the overture embodied in Mr. Seward's circular. The conference it suggests will be important on account of what it foreshadows, as well as because of its immediate advantages.

### Office-Holding in the United States—The New Law.

The "Tenure of Office" Bill passed into law over the veto. The action of the President and the Heads of Departments upon the all-important matter of office-holding will henceforth be conformed to the terms of the new law.

We do not propose to regard the measure in its partisan or temporary aspects. As one of the many schemes adopted by Congress for limiting the power of the present occupant of the Presidential chair, we should hardly think it worthy of a passing notice. But as the embodiment, in its main feature, of administrative ideas which have always found earnest advocates, and from which we have been promised important improvements in the conduct of public affairs, we are sure that its workings will be looked for with no little interest.

It may as well be admitted that several of President Johnson's points against the measure are very well taken; and if Congress had been in a perfectly fair mood of mind toward him, we believe that, even if determined to enact some such a scheme, it would have been amended in accordance with his suggestions. He argues that he ought at least to have more discretion as to removals from office than is allowed him by the bill, and his illustrations are quite conclusive of the argument. We think, however, a large part of the quotations he makes from the early debates in Congress on this subject are inapplicable to things as they now exist, and that the practical experience of the country during the past eighty years cannot be answered by the utterances of those whose judgments were necessarily based, in great part, on abstract grounds. But these points are of less immediate interest now that the measure is a law for the President and for the country. It is not expected that a veto message will be a perfectly impartial estimate of the merits of the bill which it discusses. As it looks to the defeat of an opponent, it uses every available means for that purpose—evading blows which it cannot parry, and delivering them upon every weak point that can be found.

In so far as the new law may impart greater permanence and stability to office-holding, as a rule, in the United States, we have no doubt of its good effects. In so far as it makes office-holding less dependent upon political changes and considerations, (if this be any part of its purpose,) it must produce beneficial results. In so far as it makes public functionaries less the objects of Executive caprice, and gives the Senate as decisive a check in the matter of removals as it has always exercised in appointments, it is commendable. In so far as it secures more independence, and offers fewer inducements to personal servility, in the general administrators of the public service, its purpose is excellent.

The entire uncertainty of tenure which has been the prevailing rule (with exceptions) of official life in the United States, has worked greatly to the detriment of the Government service as well as the general interests of the country. It has not only prevented many of our best men from accepting offices for which they were eminently fitted, but it has decreased the devotion and the feeling of responsibility of those who did accept civil office. Not only has every man, from the small postmaster up to the high functionary, felt sure of removal at the close of a Presidential term, but none could possess any confidence of retaining his place for a single year, or even from month to month. With the incident of each appointment began the intrigues for the removal of the appointee, and the mere chance that the adverse interest might at any time carry the day against the installed office-holder, rendered the place hardly worth seeking by anybody, and not worth seeking at all by those who could get a livelihood in any other way. As a consequence, the bulk of place-hunters have always consisted of inferior and incapable persons, while men of recognized ability and position have not only, as a rule, stood aloof, but have altogether refused to be candidates for the uncertain honors of official life. As a consequence of this, again, we have always been offended with displays of servility and political immorality in the pursuit of office, which are as foreign to the American character as they are discreditable to human nature.

With such a system, again, it could not be expected that the mass of ordinary office-holders would display that fixed and entire interest in the performance of duty, and that conscious *responsibility* for the honorable character and repute of their office, which are as essential in the public service as in the important positions of common business life. In the latter the retention of place and the rewards of place are always dependent upon conscientious and capable administration, but in the public service success has oftener depended upon want of conscience and selfish expertness in taking advantage of short-lived opportunities than anything else.

We have no doubt, on the whole, that it will be found that the tendency of giving greater permanence to office-holding, and making its tenure less dependent upon such impertinent considerations as have heretofore controlled it, will be to diminish the demoralization which prevails so widely in the public service, give to official life a higher tone, and introduce to it a better order of men.

In making this deduction from the fundamental principle of the bill, it is not necessary to express our disapproval of that special provision, which prevents the President removing any of his Cabinet officers without the assistance of the Senate. It may appear logical to include them with other holders of civil office, and it may appear consistent that the Senate, being consulted as to their appointment, should also be consulted as to their removal. But any one who takes the trouble to consider the subject dispassionately and on large grounds, will find that there are particular and conclusive reasons why the President should have more freedom of action in the case of his own immediate advisers than in reference to the general public service of the country. We have no doubt that this provision of the law will be changed, at least with the change of Executive.

The Telegraph Wires Down in Ireland.—The report comes over the Cable from Valentia that the telegraph lines connecting with the Atlantic station are down. This time it is not the Fenians, but the elements—in other words, a severe storm—we have to thank for the interruption of our dispatches. If nothing had been said about the cause of the break, it might have been a considerable gain to the Fenian exchequer here. As it is, a good sensational item is spoiled by the matter-of-fact telegraph agent.

All a Mistake—Historic Doubts in a New Place.—The Albany Committee who have been investigating the manner in which our Street Contractor performed his work for the last few weeks, report him exonerated from the charge of "gross neglect." The fact is of great interest. Divers and sundry ingenious logicians have aforetime directed their labors toward proving that certain persons of whose existence at some time or other mankind thought itself tolerably well assured, did never so exist, but were myths, or, so to speak, mere goblins of the brain. We all know how Napoleon Bonaparte was dismissed to the limbo of logical nonentity by His Grace of Dublin, and how maltreated "the divine Williams" has been by those facetious philosophers who have a special mission to annihilate the fame of the Bard of Avon.

But it has been reserved for a new circle of investigation to disprove a new description of hitherto accredited facts. The pioneers in the field of historic doubts were content to apply their powers toward the investigation of things whereof no living man or woman has present sensational cognizance. Our Albany *savans* go far beyond this point. They vouch for the untruth of what people say was visible to the unobstructed eye! They vouch for the New-York Street Contractor! They say he did not "grossly neglect" his duties! Be it so. But why stop short at this moderate expression of opinion. Given, that the contractor did not "grossly neglect" his duties, it follows that there were no dirty crosswalks, no ponds of filth, no spoiled and bedraggled garments, and that there were no horses killed by dragging loads over streets that were undertaken to be kept convenient for travel. Nay, why not make, not a step, but a stride further, and say that there was no snow, or if there was, that there were no people, or if there were both snow and people, there was *no contractor and no contract?*

Of course, Judge Whiting will not allow himself to be thus whitewashed—because he knows that there was, and perhaps is, a contractor and a contract. He may doubt the existence of the snow and the dirt and the people, but he can with tolerable certainty affirm his own existence and that of his bargain; and, if, in more senses than one, he knows himself, he will hasten to repudiate this clever junto who would consign him to the company of those things that are not.

A Debasing Pastime.—One phase of the undercurrent of life in large cities and their environs, which will doubtless be a revelation to many staid and respectable folk, is reported in our local columns this morning. We refer to a cock-fight which occurred yesterday at Union Hill, N. J., in the presence of a large number of the "sporting fraternity." It seems that our vigilant Police and the argus-eyed agents of Mr. Bergh have made the barbarous pastime dangerous on this side of the river, and it has found a more congenial *locale* in New-Jersey, where it is prosecuted without any attempt at secrecy, and occasionally is graced by the presence of the peace-officers of the county. We are aware that many persons consider cock-fighting as an amusement in itself harmless, if not productive of positive good, by improving the breed of the noble fowl whose clarion note is the synonym of early morning, and is associated with the most pleasing features of rustic life. But this is a specious fallacy. These birds are pitted against each other, and the contests are waged for the sole purpose of betting on the result. There is not the poor excuse of excitement in the fight *per se*. It lacks the element of chivalry which characterizes the spirited encounter of two rival birds in a barn-yard for the dominance of a harem and the possession of a dunghill. The victory depends not upon the game qualities of the cock, but entirely upon the fortuitous thrust of a sharp steel spur into a vital part. The whole proceeding is brutalizing in its tendency, and its accessories are gambling, profanity and brawls. We believe that there is a statute against this vicious sport in New-Jersey, and we present this instance of its open violation, that the proper authorities of that State may take measures looking to its enforcement.

The Changes in the Derby Ministry.—The changes in the Derby Ministry, as briefly reported by telegraph, would be barely intelligible, but for the retirement of Gen. Peel, and the refusal of the Duke of Richmond to accept a seat in the reconstructed Cabinet. Gen. Peel is a well-preserved specimen of the Tory politician of fifty years ago. He would have followed Lord Liverpool, had he lived one generation earlier, with unquestioning party fealty. He finds it inconsistent, probably, with his traditions, although his father was only a successful weaver, to follow the revolutionary measures of Lord Derby's Government, when they propose to lower the franchise by ever so well-measured steps. The refusal of a portfolio by the Duke of Richmond to make good the vacancy is also easily accounted for, if the theory of Gen. Peel's retirement is correct. As a member of the House of Commons for twenty years, the Duke, then Lord March, voted steadily with the section of the Tories that deserted Sir Robert Peel. He has no record to point him out as a likely participant in any scheme for equalizing Parliamentary representation, or for extending the franchise. It is fair, then, to conclude that the Derby Ministry, in getting rid of an old-fashioned Tory obstructive, and in failing to gain the aid of the head of the great Tory House, have committed themselves to a measure of reform more liberal than was expected at their hands. That measure they propose to introduce upon their own responsibility, instead of proceeding by the vague and feeble method of resolution. The party struggle thus promises to become one of the deepest interest to those who care to study the progress of liberalism abroad.

Heavy Judgment.—Judge Russel occasionally startles the town into a sensation by his judgments upon criminals. Some years since he raised a great commotion and put "garroting" out of fashion by sentencing a practitioner of that unpleasant game, who throttled a citizen and robbed him of six cents, to forty years' imprisonment in Sing Sing. Yesterday another astounding judgment fell from the judicial lips. A fellow was convicted in the Court of Sessions of the despicable offence of impersonating a detective and black-mailing an unsophisticated officer of the navy. Judge Russel disposed of the criminal by imposing upon him a fine of ten thousand dollars and an imprisonment of two years, or until such time as the fine be paid. As the blackmailer is said to be in a shocking state of impecuniosity, he is likely to be a jail-bird for the rest of his life, unless some soft-hearted Governor shall pardon him, which is not at all unlikely, as was done in the case of the forty-year prisoner.

## WASHINGTON.

### Republican Congressional Caucus—Prospects of an Early Adjournment—Bills Vetoed by the President—Military Commanders for the South—Office-Seekers in Washington—Tariff Commission—Contested Seats in the House.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 6.

The Republican House caucus to-night was largely attended, and was a very lively affair, lasting until 11 o'clock before it adjourned. To begin with, it is proper to state that a secret caucus of extreme Radicals, called by Ben. Butler, was held this morning, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the projects for taking the impeachment investigation out of the hands of the Judiciary Committee, and putting it in the hands of a Select Committee of Thirteen, stood any chance of success. To make it easy to swallow, the seven old members of the Judiciary Committee were to be put on, and Butler was to be among the other six, but the result shows that Butler was ignominiously beaten at the very outset, and he will have no chance to cut a figure in the investigation unless he gets into one of the two vacancies of the Committee, which is not likely, as one must be filled by a Democrat, and there is already one member from Massachusetts in the person of Mr. Boutwell. On the assembling of the caucus to-night Ashley opened with a *ruse*, by moving a resolution that the Judiciary Committee be appointed by the Speaker, to whom should be referred the record of the impeachment investigation as far as proceeded with in the last Congress. This Ashley did simply for the purpose of keeping both organizations in the hands of men of his ilk, for Covode immediately moved a resolution that a Select Committee of Thirteen be appointed for the impeachment investigation, when Ashley showed his colors and said he preferred that. Covode's substitute was supported by Butler, Ashley, Logan, Schenck and others, while the original proposition was advocated by Wilson, Chairman of the late Judiciary Committee; Blaine, Bingham, Kelly and others, and after a long and somewhat bitter discussion, the substitute was defeated, and the original motion adopted by a large majority, Ben. Butler and his followers being hoisted higher than Gilderoy's kite. Mr. Stevens then offered a resolution that when Congress adjourn, it be to meet on the 8th day of May next, but opposed the fixing, of any day when Congress should adjourn. Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, moved as a substitute that when Congress adjourn it be to take a recess until the 15th of October next, which was lost by yeas 37, nays 80. Mr. Stevens' resolution was then adopted. Mr. Allison, of Iowa, then offered a resolution that Congress continue in session, with regular adjournments of three days at a time, until the Judiciary Committee were prepared to report. Whereupon Mr. Pomeroy, of New-York, moved to strike out all after the words resolved, and insert to the effect that Congress take a recess on Monday next until the day fixed for reassembling, which was carried by 57 yeas to 54 nays. The caucus then adjourned.

The Senate did not participate in this caucus, and it is not very probable that they will concur in any proposition for adjournment to meet as early as May. On the whole, the caucus proceedings, so far as they developed anything, showed that there is no great faith in the success of the impeachment movement; that the Republicans of the House are not to be pinned to the tail of Ben. Butler's kite, and that there is a general desire to get away from here at once, and a general indifference to returning before early Autumn.

#### MILITARY COMMANDERS FOR THE SOUTH.

The selection of commanders of the five districts of Southern States, as provided by the Military Government Act, has been further considered by the President, and as the matter now stands, the following will be the officers placed in command: Gens. Sherman, Meade, Hancock, McDowell and Schofield.

#### OFFICE-SEEKERS IN WASHINGTON.

A perfect avalanche of office-seekers has come upon the Capital, seeking the places of nominees rejected by the Senate. These patriots have to-day besieged the President, the Postmaster-General and the Secretary of the Treasury, by reason of the fact that under the Tenure of Office Act those who have been rejected cannot again be nominated for the same office, and thus continued in their places for such time at least as would give the Administration an opportunity to canvass the merits of other applicants, and offices are left without incumbents. Thus many very important offices are now absolutely suspended, and in other cases, where deputies are *ex officio* performing the duties of their late principals, several millions of dollars are imperiled, from lack of bond to secure Government against losses or malfeasance. This state of affairs has caused a great deal of concern on the part of the Administration, and heads of departments are sorely perplexed on account of the difficulties resulting from the new order of things. The Philadelphia Post-office is without a Postmaster, and the Third Assistant Postmaster has been sent to that city, to take charge of the office as special agent. The Cincinnati Post-office has no legally authorized person in charge. A large number of important revenue offices are being carried on without any responsible person in charge. These vacancies are sought principally by Radical applicants, many of them urged by their Congressmen on the ground that the Senate will not confirm any but Radicals. To meet the exigency the Administration has to-day been compelled to make some nominations from such material as was presented. For New-York the following Revenue Officers were selected to-day, and their nominations will be sent to the Senate probably tomorrow: Marshall B. Blake, Collector Seventh District; Charles C. Kennedy, Collector Thirty-first District; E. W. Buddington, Collector Thirteenth District; John C. Strong, Collector Thirtieth District; Levi Blakeslee, Collector Twenty-first District; Charles M. Dennison, Assessor Twenty-first District; John Norriss, Assessor Thirtieth District.

#### CONTESTED SEATS IN THE HOUSE.

The Committee on Elections of the House will have a large amount of work to perform in settling contested election cases. Among others whose seats are contested are Messrs. Phelps of Maryland, G. W. Morgan of Ohio, Gen. Pile of Missouri, and Delegates Hooper of Utah, and Hunt of Colorado. Phelps' seat is contested by Stewart, Republican; Morgan's by Delano, Republican; and Pile's by Hogan, Democrat.

#### PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

The House proceedings to-day were void of special interest, and the session lasted only for half an hour. Delegate Hooper, from Utah, and Chaplain Boynton were sworn in, and Mr. Price's attempt to get a select committee to amend the National Banking Law failed by a refusal to suspend the rules to allow him to present the proposition. Several other propositions were offered, but debate being threatened they go over under the rules.

#### BILLS VETOED BY THE PRESIDENT.

The following is a complete list of the bills vetoed by the President during the Thirty-ninth Congress, and of the bills which were passed over the veto, and those which became laws without the Presidential signature:

*First Session.*—To enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau; vetoed Feb. 19, 1866.

To protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and furnish the means of their vindication; vetoed, and passed April 9, 1866, over veto.

For the admission of the State of Colorado into the Union, vetoed May, 1866.

To enable the New-York and Montana Iron Mining and Manufacturing Company to purchase a certain amount of the public lands not now in market; vetoed June, 1866.

To continue in force and to amend an act entitled "An Act to Establish a Bureau for the Relief of Freedmen and Refugees, and for Other Purposes;" vetoed; passed July 16, 1866, over veto.

For the admission of the State of Nebraska into the Union; not signed; failed through the adjournment of Congress.

*Second Session.*—To regulate the elective franchise in the District of Columbia; vetoed; passed Jan. 8, 1867, over veto.

To admit the State of Colorado into the Union; vetoed Jan. 18, 1867.

For the admission of the State of Nebraska into the Union; vetoed; passed Feb. 9, 1867, over veto.

To provide for the more efficient government of the insurrectionary States; vetoed; passed March 2, 1867, over veto.

To regulate the tenure of office; vetoed; passed March 2, 1867, over veto.

Bills which became laws without the President's signature, the constitutional limit of ten days having expired without their return—To repeal section 13 of "An Act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," approved July 17, 1862; became a law Jan. 22, 1867.

To regulate the franchise in the Territories of the United States; became a law Jan. 31, 1867.

To regulate the duties of the Clerk of the House of Representatives in preparing for the organization of the House and for other purposes; became a law Feb. 22, 1867.

To declare the sense of an act entitled "An Act to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, and to provide for the payment of certain demands for Quartermaster's stores and subsistence supplies furnished to the Army of the United States;" became a law Feb. 22, 1867.

*Recapitulation.*—Vetoes, 10; pocket vetoes, 1; laws passed over veto, 6; vetoes sustained, 4; became laws without signature, 4.

#### TARIFF COMMISSION.

An effort was made during the brief session of the House to-day to get up the joint resolution for a Tariff Commission, but objection being made it went over. It will probably pass tomorrow, and will provide for a joint commission of Senators and members of the House, to work in conjunction with the Special Commissioner of the Revenue, and they will be empowered to take testimony under oath on the subjects of their examination, and make a report at the next session of Congress.

#### IMPEACHMENT WITNESSES.

Several witnesses summoned to appear before the Judiciary Committee, probably for examination on the impeachment charges, arrived here too late for examination before the adjournment of the Thirty-ninth Congress, and are waiting now for the action of Congress upon the subject.

#### PERSONAL.

The paragraph announcing that Hon. T. E. Stewart, of the Sixth District of New-York, would go into caucus with the Republicans is erroneous. Mr. Stewart will not act with any political party organization.

### Caucus of Republicans in the House—Impeachment Conferences—Statement of the Public Debt—The Colorado Bill—Land Office Business—The Omaha Indian Reservation—Amended Revenue Laws.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 6.

The Republicans of the House held a caucus this evening at the capitol. There were about 120 members present. Gen. Banks presided, and Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, acted as Secretary.

Representative Ashley, of Ohio, offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee, when appointed to continue their investigation into the charges preferred against the President on the 7th of January last, with power to sit during the sessions of the House, or any recess which may be taken.

Representative Covode moved to amend by substituting a Select Committee of thirteen, the seven members of the Judiciary Committee to be of the same.

His resolution is understood to have been prepared by Gen. Butler, of Massachusetts, and placed by him in the hands of Mr. Covode.

Judge Spalding, of Ohio, wished to know if the Judiciary Committee had any facts bearing on the matter, charges not known to the public; if so, he would like to know what they were.

Representative Wilson, of Ohio, replied, it would be improper to make any communication on that subject.

Recurring to the pending question, Representative Farnsworth, of Illinois, thought the matter should be left in the hands of the Judiciary Committee.

Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, concurred with him.

Representative Pike, of Maine, said he believed the two Committees were in favor of the Judiciary Committee, but thought it was important to determine the time of adjournment, as that was the point which vitally affected the question of impeachment. He was willing to adjourn over until the Autumn in order to afford the Committee ample time to investigate the subject.

Gen. Butler made an earnest appeal for a special committee—precedents of the British Parliament were all that way; no disparagement of the late Judiciary Committee was intended at all.

Representative Blaine, of Maine, said that whether so intended or not it would be considered as a rebuke to the Judiciary Committtee, if the investigation which they had been pursuing for sixty days, was now taken out of their hands. He hoped it would not be done.

Representative Bromwell, of Illinois, enforced similar views.

Gen. Logan supported the amendment for a Special Committee; he thought the Judiciary Committee had no prescriptive right in the premises.

Representative Bingham, of Ohio, said the right precedents of impeachment cases in this country were, with one exception, in favor of referring to the Judiciary Committee, and that exception led to a ridiculous blunder.

Gen. Butler inquired whether Mr. Bingham was in any event in favor of an impeachment.

Representative Bingham, replied he was not like some gentlemen, in favor of impeaching first and having the testimony afterwards.

The question was then taken on Representative Covodes' amendment for a Special Committee, and voted down by an overwhelming majority.

Representative Ashley's motion to refer the question of impeachment to the Judiciary Committee was accepted with scarcely any opposition.

Representative Stevens of Penn. moved that when Congress adjourn it adjourn until the 8dh of May.

Representative Wilson of Iowa moved to amend by inserting the 20th of October. He thought the investigation a very grave one, requiring time and that it was especially important that all States entitled to representation should be present to vote on the articles of impeachment, if that question should be presented. Three States would be absent in May.

Representative Shellabarger, of Ohio, thought there was much gravity in this point, but it was not of pressing importance, in view of the fact that the Senate—which is the body to try impeachments—is full. It was not so important that the House, merely presenting impeachments, should have every State present.

Representative Blaine inquired of Mr. Shellabarger how it would be in case articles of impeachment should be carried in the House by a majority less than the number of members to which the absent States were entitled.

Representative Shellabarger replied, it would not affect the validity of the action of the House.

Representative Boutwell hoped the question of impeachment would be decided one way or the other promptly, and not be postponed till autumn.

General Butler said the postponement till autumn was simply to abandon the whole idea.

Representative Wilson's motion was lost on a call of yeas and nays, 37 against 80.

Representative Stevens' motion that when the House adjourn it be till the 8th of May, was adopted without opposition.

Representative Allison, of Iowa, offered a resolution that it was not expedient for this Congress to adjourn for more than three days at any one tim until the question of impeachment was disposed of. The resolution was disagreed to.

Representative POMEROY, of New-York, then moved that Congress will take a recess on Monday next until the 8th of May.

This was decided on a call of yeas and nays, in the affirmative, 57 against 54, three majority. The caucus at 11 o'clock adjourned.

Resolutions to carry out the intentions of the Caucus will be introduced in the House to-morrow.

### IMPEACHMENT CONFERENCES.

Several private conferences of Republican members of the House were held to-day, at one of which Gens. BUTLER and LOGAN were present, advocating, it is said, the appointment of a Special Committee to pursue the investigation concerning the impeachment of the President.

The Ohio delegation also had a conference to-day, but the subject of their deliberations is not known further than it referred to what business should be transacted during the present session.

The New-York delegation at their conference recommend that the impeachment question should be referred to a Special Committee to be composed of the seven members of the late Judiciary Committee, and be returned to the present House. The views of these several parties will be urged upon the caucus to be held to-night, at which will be determined whether the Standing Committees shall now be appointed, or whether this shall be done only after the elections in the Northern States shall have been held. The probability is the appointment of Committees will be postponed, excepting one specially intrusted with the question of impeachment. It is the opinion of the members that this session will not continue more than a week longer, and that a recess until May may be taken, but as to this there cannot be a certainty until the caucus decides.

### STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The following is a statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st of March, 1867:

| | |
|---|---|
| Debt bearing coin interest, 5 per cent. bonds | $198,091,350 00 |
| Six per cent bonds of 1867 and 1868 | 15,679,441 80 |
| Six per cent. bonds 1881 | 283,745,400 00 |
| Six per cent. 5-20 bonds | 954,839,000 00 |
| Navy Pension Fund | 12,500,000 00 |
| Total | $1,464,855,191 80 |
| Debt bearing currency interest, 6 per cent. bonds | $12,922,000 00 |
| Three-year compound interest notes | 141,308,830 00 |
| Three-year 7.30 notes | 632,798 050 00 |
| Total | $787,028,880 00 |
| Matured debt not presented for payment | $14,576,689 07 |
| Debt bearing no interest, United States notes | 376,235,626 00 |
| Fractional currency | 29,514,722 32 |
| Gold certificates of deposit | 18,376,180 00 |
| Total | $424,126,528 32 |
| Total debt | $2,690,587,289 17 |
| Amount in the Treasury—coin | $107,271,031 12 |
| Amount in the Treasury—currency | 52,255,368 27 |
| Total | $159,823,399 39 |
| Amount of debt, less cash in the Treasury | $2,530,763,884 80 |

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Department on the 1st of March, 1867.

(Signed,) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

### THE COLORADO BILL.

The bill introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. HARLAN for the admission of Colorado is substantially the Edmund's amendment bill, so called, with an additional clause, containing in force and in terms the present Territorial Equal Suffrage Law of Congress, and reserving the right to enforce it and the Civil Rights Law in the State. The changes in the Senate and House of Representatives since last Congress leave little doubt in the minds of the friends of Colorado that the State will be admitted at an early day. They say the vote in the Senate last Friday did not show the real strength of the bill, as there would have been three more votes for and one less against it if such votes would have been necessary to carry the measure, making the real strength 32 against 18.

### THE OMAHA INDIAN RESERVATION.

Returns of the survey of the southern part of the Omaha Indian Reservation, situated on the Missouri River, in the extreme part of Nebraska, have been received by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, showing the Omaha Reservation has been divided into northern and southern portions under treaty of March 6, 1865. The former has been sold to the United States and is to be occupied by the Winnebagoes, and the latter by the Omahas, to be possessed in severalty, assigning to each head of a family 160 acres, and to each male person, eighteen years of age and upward, a tract not exceeding 40 acres. White persons are not allowed to reside on the reservation, except such as are in the employ of the United States, without the written permission of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs or the special agent of the reservation. The allotment of lands to the Omahas will be made for the exclusive use and benefit of themselves and heirs. Said tracts shall not be alienated in fee, leased or otherwise disposed of except to the United States or other members of the tribe.

### THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT BILL.

Official publication is made to-day, through

Official publication is made to-day, through the Department of State, of the act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, and the act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices, both of which, it will be recollected, were passed over the President's veto.

### RUMORS REGARDING THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

The sensational telegrams about cliques, rings, or committees here operating in reference to the next Presidential election must be gross exaggerations.

Gen. GRANT is busily at work every day at the army headquarters, and if he has any Presidential ambition he certainly keeps it to himself.

Chief-Justice CHASE has been all Winter overwhelmed with law cases in the Supreme Court, laboring to bring up deferred business and doubling the size of the reports printed by the Supreme Court Reporter.

Speaker COLFAX denies uniformly that he has aspirations for higher promotion, declaring himself more than satisfied with his present position.

### SUBORDINATES IN THE HOUSE.

Gen. LIPPINCOTT, who was recently elected Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, on the motion of Representative CULLOM, in behalf of the soldiers, will not make any changes of importance among the subordinates until the close of the present session. Meanwhile some of the old employes are striving to be retained, while hundreds of others are making application for appointment.

### VISITORS TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

The Executive Mansion was thronged to-day with members, Senators, office-seekers and politicians, the crowd being very large and all wanting to see the President. Many were after office, there being a large number of vacancies caused by the Senate having adjourned without acting on the nominations, and not a few of the visitors were those who were rejected, seeking to be renominated. The President was receiving, but a number had not gained an audience late this afternoon.

### NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

An hour after the Senate adjourned to-day, the private Secretary of the President brought to the Capitol a large number of nominations, principally Postmasters and army and navy officers, for the action of that body. It is calculated that three or four hundred vacancies, under various branches of Government, are to be filled before the adjournment of the Senate.

### AMENDED REVENUE LAWS.

The following has just been issued from the office of Internal Revenue:

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1867.

The act approved March 2, 1867, amending existing laws relating to Internal Revenue, requires the assessment of annual taxes heretofore made in the month of May to be made on the corresponding days in the month of March. The principal changes in the law respecting the income tax are those increasing the exemption from $600 to $1,000, and the repeal of the tax of ten per cent. on sums above $5,000, so that the law now imposes a uniform tax of five per cent. on incomes in excess of $1,000. Profits on sales of real estate purchased since Dec. 31, 1863, are made taxable as income. Attention is also called to that portion of the act of July 13, 1866, which repealed the tax on musical instruments, yachts and certain carriages heretofore taxed in schedule A. Instructions and rulings concerning the assessment of the annual taxes will be issued in a few days. Where the present number of Assistant Assessors is insufficient for the proper assessment of the annual taxes, an additional number will be appointed upon the request of the Assessors. Care should be taken to specify the division for which they are needed. It will be some days before a supply of income blanks can be printed; and in the meantime while Assessors, who have any of the forms No. 24, prepared for use last year, can adopt them for the present service. Form No. 24½ can be used with the alteration of dates only. A limited number of last year's blanks can be furnished from this office to those Assessors who desire to use them while waiting for the preparation of the new blanks.

(Signed) E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

### ARMY AND NAVY MATTERS.

General Orders No. 1, from the Department of the Missouri, issued by command of Maj.-Gen. HANCOCK, states that Fort Morgan is hereby assigned to the District of the Upper Arkansas. The commanding officer of that post will make his reports accordingly to the Headquarters of that District at Fort Riley.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. Lawrence Kip, Third Artillery, permission to delay joining his regiment till the 1st of July; Brevet Lieut.-Col. Henry A. Ellis, Thirty-fifth Infantry, has six months' leave on Surgeon's certificate of disability; First-Lieut. A. M. Corliss, Thirty-fifth Infantry, leave of absence extended fifteen days.

Chief-Engineer WM. H. RUTHERFORD has been ordered to special duty on board the *Richmond*. Lieut.-Commander E. C. Grafton, detached from command of the *Gettysburgh*, and placed on waiting orders. The following officers have also been detached from the *Gettysburgh* and placed on waiting orders: Lieut.-Commander, JOHN H. ROWLAND; Midshipmen Robt. M. Berry, David H. Steward, Theo. S. Williams, Samuel F. Clarkson, Ransom B. Peck, Thomas C. Terrell; Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, F. W. Grinnell; Acting Ensigns John C. Lord, J. F. Churchill, A. F. H. West, C. H. Beckshoffer; Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon Geo. S. Simpson; First Assistant Engineer E. A. C. Duplaine; Acting Second Assistant Engineers Albion Buckman, Bryce Wilson; Acting Third Assistant Engineer Geo. Holton. Assistant Paymaster Henry S. Spalding is detached from the *Gettysburgh* and ordered to settle accounts.

# FORTIETH CONGRESS.

## FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 6.

Mr. RAMSEY presented a petition for the improvement of the Minnesota River.

### POST-OFFICE AT KEOKUK.

Mr. HARLAN presented a petition for an appropriation for the erection of a Post-office at Keokuk, which was ordered to lie on the table until the Committees are formed.

### THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Interior to communicate to the Senate a copy of the report of Brig.-Gen. SIMPSON on the Pacific Railroad and its branches, which was adopted.

### PAY OF OFFICERS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

Mr. SHERMAN called up a resolution just announced from the House, for the appointment of a Joint Committee of three Senators and three Representatives to revise and fix the pay of officers of the two Houses, which was agreed to.

### COMMITTEE ON RETRENCHMENT.

Mr. ANTHONY introduced a concurrent resolution to revive and continue the Joint Committee on Retrenchment. Agreed to.

Mr. ANTHONY introduced a resolution to add to the Standing Committees of the Senate a Committee on Appropriations, to consist of seven members. Agreed to.

### THE CUSTOM-HOUSE EXPOSURES—A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said: Mr. President, on Monday evening a newspaper was placed in my hands, in which I find a report of a Committee of the last House of Representatives submitted by Mr. HURLBURD, of New-York, which demands a notice at my hands. It fills me with surprise and indignation. Without any notice to me, without calling upon me for any explanation, this report, by inference, and not by direct charge; by innuendo, and not by positive averment, endeavors to create the impression that I received or agreed to receive $5,000, or some other pecuniary profit, from Mr. SMYTHE, the Collector of the Port of New-York. This charge, whether made directly or by implication, whether sought to be sustained by proof or innuendo, is absolutely and unqualifiedly false, and from whatever source it comes, I pronounce it a base falsehood, a vile and cowardly slander. I go further, Sir, and say that in the hundreds and perhaps thousands of cases, in which, during the ten years I have been in this body, my recommendation has been sought and obtained. There is not a single instance in which any kind of pecuniary consideration of the value of one cent was ever expected or received, directly or indirectly, by me. I have yet to see that man upon this earth who would dare to look me in the face and make such an offer. Upon this and all other matters I am ready to meet the most searching scrutiny. So much for myself, but my duty is not yet done. The good name of my son has also been called in question. Upon this subject I prepared a statement to submit to the Senate, but as I am told that the testimony is not all published, I shall, therefore, withhold it. Meantime, I will only say when the truth is fully known, there will be found nothing to reflect dishonor on his character as a soldier or as a citizen.

### ANOTHER DENIAL.

Mr. PATTERSON said: "Mr. President—In looking over the papers I see I am involved in the same charges that are made against the Senator from Wisconsin, that of having received five thousand dollars from Mr. SMYTHE, I will dispose of these questions in a few words. There is no charge made; it is an intended charge. All I have got to say is: It is false, false in its charges, false in its intentions, false in its innuendoes; I never received a copper from Mr SMYTHE. If the Senate will permit me to say so, I will say it is as 'false as hell.'"

### THE COLORADO BILL.

Mr. HARLAN introduced a bill to admit Colorado, and gave notice of a bill to construct a military and freight railroad from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic Coast.

### RELIEF FOR THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

Mr. HENDRICKS introduced a joint resolution construing and giving effect to a joint resolution for the relief of the State of Wisconsin, as passed in 1864. This resolution passed the Senate in February, but failed to get through the House.

### ANOTHER SOUTHERN RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME.

Mr. SUMNER, according to previous notice, introduced a bill to provide a republican form of government for the late rebellious States. In doing so he said he did not forget that Congress had already passed what is known as the Military Bill, which has in it certain elements of reconstruction, but at the time of the passage of that bill he did not disguise his sense of its incompleteness. It is not enough. It is not what the loyal people of the South have a right to expect from Congress. It contemplates reconstruction, but it does not supply it proper machinery. Then, again, such machinery as is to be employed is left in the hands of the existing Government, which the bill declares to be illegal. There seems to me a fatal defect in the whole bill. I hesitate very much to criticise a measure which has in it so much of good, which asserts the complete jurisdiction of Congress over that whole region, and claims universal suffrage without distinction of color; but I am obliged to add that something more is needed, in order to give the loyal people of those States the protection which they have the right to expect.

The bill of Mr. SUMNER is a very lengthy one. It provides that every person in any State, except Tennessee, lately declared to be in rebellion shall, before he shall be allowed to vote or hold office, take an oath or affirmation to maintain a republican form of government in the State of which he is an inhabitant, and in the United States will recognize the indissoluble unity of the Republic, and discountenance all efforts to break away or secede from the Union; that he will give his influence to maintain the national credit, and discountenance the repudiation of the war debt of the United States and the payment of the rebel debt, or any claim for loss of slaves; to discountenance and resist all laws making distinction on account of race or color. He will give his support to education and the diffusion of knowledge in public schools, open to all. Any person falsely taking such oath to be deemed guilty of perjury, and subject to the penalties therefor, and rendered incapable of holding office.

Ordered to lie upon the table until the Committees are appointed.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill increasing the fees of Marshals and Clerks of the United States District and Circuit Courts fifty per cent. over the present rates. The second section allows the same mileage to Marshals returning from any service as is now allowed for going only. The third section fixes the compensation of Criers and Bailiffs at $3 per day. The fourth section allows the Marshal to be paid out of the Treasury enough to make up $2,000, when it shall appear that his net fees for a year fall below that sum. The fifth section allows a deficiency to be paid to Clerks of the Circuit and District Courts, when their annual fees fall below $1,200. The sixth section allows a deficiency to be made up to District-Attorneys, when their annual fees fall short of $2,000. Ordered to be printed.

### CONSOLIDATION OF INDIAN AGENCIES.

Mr. HARLAN introduced a bill to consolidate the Southern and Central Indian Superintendencies and certain Indian Agencies, and to create an Indian Superintendency for the Territory of Idaho.

Ordered to be printed.

### THE ALEXANDRIA ELECTION.

Mr. WILSON introduced the following, which was ordered to be printed:

A joint resolution, declaring the municipal offices of Alexandria, Va., to be vacated.

*Whereas*, The persons holding the municipal offices of Alexandria, Va., have refused to obey and execute the laws of the United States; therefore, be it

*Resolved, &c.*, That the municipal offices of the City of Alexandria, Va., are hereby declared to be vacated, and the persons exercising the authority of said offices are forbidden to hold or exercise the authority of the same; and any person who shall attempt to hold any of said offices, or to exercise the authority of the same, shall, on conviction, be imprisoned for not less than one year, and pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars.

### THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Mr. SUMNER called up the joint resolution in relation to the Paris Exhibition, which failed of becoming a law, because it did not reach the President in time on Monday.

Without action on it, the Senate, at 12:35 o'clock, adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The reading of the journal of yesterday having been dispensed with Mr. STEVENS presented as a question of privilege the credentials of Mr. HOOPER, delegate from Utah, who thereupon took the oath prescribed by law.

Rev. Mr. BOYNTON, Chaplain of the House, also took the oath of office.

### THE NATIONAL CURRENCY.

The first business in order was the motion to suspend the rules pending at the adjournment yesterday in order to permit Mr. PRICE to introduce a bill amendatory of the National Currency Act.

The bill prohibits banking associations from withdrawing, either in favor of dividends or otherwise, any portion of their capital, and from making dividends greater than their net profits.

Mr. PRICE proposed to have the bill referred to a Select Committee, to be composed of such members of the late Committee of Banking and Currency as are members of the present House.

Mr. RANDALL said that he was one of that number, and that the proposition was to refer the bill to a Committee of Resuscitation. He preferred, if this were an urgent case, that it should have immediate action, and, with the consent of the gentleman from Iowa, he would move to proceed to its consideration.

Mr. WOOD deemed the proposition unusual and unprecedented, and said he would move to refer the bill to the Committee on Banking and Currency, when appointed.

The House refused to suspend the rules, and therefore the bill was not introduced.

Mr. THOMAS presented the petition of J. J. STEWART, contesting the seat of Mr. PHELPS, of Maryland, which was referred to the Committee on Elections.

### SEIZURES OF CHAMPAIGNE AT NEW-YORK.

The Speaker proceeded, as the regular business in order, to call the States for resolutions.

Under the call, resolutions were offered as follows:

By Mr. BROOKS—Directing the Secretary of the Treasury to make personal inquiries into the seizures of champagne wines, made by the New-York Custom-house in 1864, referred to in the recent report of the Committee on Public Expenditures, and cause all such prosecutions to be discontinued, if, in his opinion, the shippers or importers have not been guilty of willful neglect or intention to defraud the revenue.

After a brief discussion between Messrs. BROOKS and HULBURD, the resolution went over until to-morrow.

### REMOVALS OF OFFICERS.

By Mr. HURLBURD—Directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish statements showing what number of Collectors of Customs, Naval Officers, Surveyors, Inspectors of Customs, aids to the Revenue and other officers have been removed since the 3d of March, 1866; increased compensation paid to their successors, &c., which was adopted.

### THE EXECUTION OF MRS. SURRATT.

By Mr. WARD—Reciting the statement made by an ex-member of the Cabinet (Mr. BLAIR) in a public speech at Baltimore, that the testimony given in behalf of the Government on the assassination trials was suborned, and that Mrs. SURRATT was convicted and executed without any evidence of her guilt, and directing the appointment of a Select Committee of three to examine thoroughly into such charge and report thereon, with authority to send for persons and papers, and to sit during the recess.

Mr. ROSS suggested that the Committee should be a larger one.

Mr. WARD modified his resolution so as to make the Committee consist of five members.

Several objections and suggestions being made, Mr. WARD withdrew his resolution.

### COLLECTION OF CUSTOMS.

By Mr. WARD—Providing for a Select Committee of five to examine the practical operation of existing laws for the collection of Customs, and to suggest amendments that shall secure revenue to the Treasury, reduce the fees and emoluments of Collectors, naval officers and surveyors, and protect importers from oppression and unjust exactions.

The resolution went over until to-morrow.

### THE TARIFF BILL.

By Mr. MOREHEAD—Referring the Tariff Bill of the Thirty-ninth Congress, with the pending amendments to the Committee of Ways and Means, when appointed.

Without disposing of the resolution, the House, on motion of Mr. SPALDING, at 12:30 o'clock, adjourned.

## NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, March 6.

The entire morning session of the Senate was occupied in the consideration of the Constitutional Convention.

The question pending was upon the motion of H. C. MURPHY to provide that those entitled to vote for members of Assembly shall alone be qualified to vote for delegates. Mr. MURPHY spoke at length in favor of his amendment.

Mr. WHITE argued in favor of extending suffrage to blacks.

Mr. LA BAU, although in favor of this proposition, believed the Constitution explicit in limiting the right to those qualified to vote for members of Assembly, and he therefore could not vote for it.

Mr. PIERSON also believed the Constitution explicit on this point, and could not vote to confer any doubtful right.

At close of the debate the question was decided against MURPHY's amendment—11 to 15.

Mr. O'DONNELL moved to postpone the election of delegates to next general election. Lost.

Mr. FOLGER moved to amend by providing that electors of districts may vote for a person for a delegate who is not a resident of said District. Carried.

The bill was then reported complete.

Mr. KLINE moved to amend by limiting the elective franchise to males. Carried by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Bennett, Chambers, C. G. Cornell, Crowley, Gibson, Humphrey, Kline, La Bau, Lent, H. C. Murphy, Parsons, Pierson, Platt, Sessions, Stanford, Sutherland, White, Wilbor, Williams, Wolcott—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Andrews, Barnett, Campbell, E. Cornell, Folger, Godard, Low, T. Murphy, O'Donnell—9.

H. C. MURPHY renewed his amendment, declaring the only electors qualified to vote for members of Assembly shall vote for delegates, and it was lost by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Andrews, Bennett, Chambers, C. G. Cornell, Crowley, Kline, La Bau, Lent, H. C. Murphy, Pierson, Sutherland, Wilbor, Wolcott—13.

NAYS—Barnett, Campbell, E. Cornell, Folger Gibson, Godard, Humphrey, Low, T. Murphy, O'Donnell, Parsons, Platt, Sessions, Stanford, White, Williams—16.

### PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Sundry petitions were presented from the Metropolitan Transit Railway, for additional canal slips in New-York, and for the closing of the Harlem Railway cut in Fourth-avenue; also, against laying railroad track in One Hundred and Thirteenth-street.

### BILLS REPORTED.

To secure the navigation of the Oneida Lake Canal. Relative to publishing the proceedings of Buffalo Common Council.

To amend the charter of the Travelers' Insurance Company.

Authorizing the Travelers' Insurance Company to effect insurance upon the lives of individuals.

By Mr. LOW—For an experimental line of railways in New-York and Westchester. Against authorizing the Third-avenue Railroad Company to lay a track in One Hundred and Thirtieth-street. Tabled. Authorizing the erection of free chapels in certain cases. Against the bill relative to the Orphans' Home of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New York. Tabled.

By Mr. HUMPHREY—A majority report for a railroad in Broadway, Lexington-avenue, and other streets in New-York. To increase the salary of William W. Smith, Clerk in the New-York Surrogate's office. Relative to Trustees of the Brooklyn Art Association. Incorporating the Laborers' Protective Union of West Troy. Relative to sewerage and drainage in New-York. Authorizing the Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled in New-York to hold real estate.

### BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. LENT—To amend the act changing the route of the Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad. Relative to assessments in New-York. For the reconstruction of the bridge over the Genesee Valley Canal in Rochester. Incorporating the Corning Literary University. Relative to the Third Avenue Savings Bank. Incorporating the St. Gabriel's Temperance Society in New-York.

By Mr. BENNETT—Authorizing the New-York Central Railroad to charge two and a-half cents per mile passenger fare.

The Senate then adjourned.

## ASSEMBLY.

### BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. WYETH—To incorporate the Staten Island Atheneum. Also, to incorporate the Staten Island Savings Bank.

By Mr. HALSEY—To incorporate the Newburgh Bay Ferry Company.

By Mr. JACOBS—To suppress prostitution in the Metropolitan Police District, and for the better preservation of the public health therein. Also, for improvement of Fulton-avenue and Livingston-street, Brooklyn.

By Mr. PRICE—To make the office of Supervisor of the Erie Canal a salaried office.

By Mr. JACOBS—To extend the Flatbush-avenue to East River.

By Mr. CREAMER—To provide for the election of a Board of Assistant Aldermen for New-York, and to abolish the Board of Councilmen there.

By Mr. TOBEY—To amend the Excise Law.

By Mr. HALSEY—To amend the act relative to Gas-light Companies.

By Mr. LITTLEJOHN—To amend the Contracting Board Act.

By Mr. FREAR—To authorize the City Transverse Company to lay tracks in certain streets and avenues in New-York.

By Mr. FREAR—For a railroad in Lexington-avenue and other streets in New-York.

By Mr. JACOBS—To incorporate the West Side Elevated Suspension Railway Company.

By Mr. ROGERS—For a railroad in Fulton and other streets of New-York.

By Mr. CREAMER—For the construction of an experimental line of railway in the Counties of New-York and Westchester.

By Mr. BIGELOW—To incorporate the Jefferson Medical College of Watertown.

### BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. C. W. BUCK offered the following:

*Resolved*, That if the Senate concur, that the Comptroller require the payment of the loan authorized by charter 296 of the laws of 1840, within three months after notice, and in default thereof that all requisite legal proceedings be resorted to for its collection.

Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

By Mr. M. C. MURPHY—That the Metropolitan Police Commissioners be requested to vacate the premises now occupied by them in Essex Market.

Tabled under the rules.

Recess to 7:30 this evening.

### EVENING SESSION.

### BILLS ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.

To incorporate the New-York Warehouse Company; to amend the charter of the Irving Savings Institution in New-York; to authorize joint stock and fire and marine insurance companies to reduce their capital stock; to increase the capital stock of the South Side Railroad Company of Long Island.

The Assembly then adjourned.

## Virginia State Convention—The Suits Against Dentists.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, March 6.

A bill was reported to the Senate to-day for calling a State Convention. It is understood that the House Committee will also report a similar bill.

The suits against the dentists for infringements of GOODYEAR & CUMMINGS' hard rubber, or Vulcanite patents, in this city, terminated in the Supreme Court of this district to-day, by a final decree sustaining the patent and granting a perpetual injunction against the defendants.

## The New-York Firemen in Charleston—Burning of the Andalusia.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, March 6.

The visiting firemen from New-York were received by the Mayor, Aldermen and prominent citizens to-day at the City Hall. They will be banqueted to-night by the Charleston Fire Department.

The fire aboard the *Andalusia* originated in the cargo, which, it is believed, contained some combustible matter.

## An Insane Man Shot in Portland.

PORTLAND, KY., Wednesday, March 6.

An unknown, well-dressed man, supposed to be insane, occupied an uninhabited house here a few days since, and for two days had neither food nor fire. Some citizens becoming alarmed required a policeman to eject him. When the attempt was made the stranger attacked the policeman with brickbats, whereupon he was shot and is not expected to recover.

## Amusements.

ITALIAN OPERA TO-NIGHT.—Mr. MARETZEK inaugurates his Spring campaign at the new Academy this evening. Mr. MARETZEK deemed it due to the position Miss KELLOGG holds in his company, as well as in the estimation of the public, to open with an opera in which, as prima donna, she might display the qualities that have endeared her to the American people and established her as first in the realm of lyric art. "The Barber of Seville," with the cast now familiar to the *habitues* of the opera, will be given to-night. Miss KELLOGG will sustain the *rôle* of *Rosina*, and, in addition to the accustomed beauties of the part, will sing a charming romanza by MUZIO, and a festive little song called "She's Fooling Thee," in which the fair maiden invariably brings down the house. Signori BARAGLI, ANTONUCCI, BELLINI and RONCONI are also in the cast, and there is every probability of a magnificent social and artistic success.

On Friday "Fra Diavolo," with Miss KELLOGG, MAZZOLENI, Mme. TESTA and BELLINI; on Saturday, at a *matinée*, "Sonnambula," with Miss HAUCK. Next week the *repertoire* includes: Monday, "L'Etoile du Nord;" Tuesday, "La Favorita;" and Wednesday, "Faust." It will be inferred from the foregoing programme that Mr. MARETZEK proposes to initiate an attractive season. "Ione," the "Carnival of Venice," PAREPA's *début*, and other features will follow:

PERSONAL.—We are pained to announce the fact that Gen. WM. K. STRONG, for many years so widely known and highly respected in our community, lies dangerously ill at his residence in Fourth-avenue. He was attacked for the second time, a few days since, with paralysis, and his recovery is considered extremely doubtful by his physicians.

## GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE TEFFT AUTOGRAPH SALE.—The second day's sale began yesterday at 4 o'clock at the Trade Salerooms of LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co., No. 498 Broadway. The following are some of the prices: Count De Grasse, $11; Major-Gen. Nathaniel Greene, $21; Fitz Greene Halleck, MS. poem, $13, John Hancock, $13; Charles Hardy, $9; Patrick Henry, $12 50; Gen. Robert Howe, two autographs, $58; Capt. Chas. Hudson, on the surrender of Fort Moultrie, May 7, 1780, $35; Brig.-Gen. Isaac Huger, $12; Washington Irving, $11; Andrew Jackson, $8; Thomas Jefferson, $10; Count Thaddeus Kosciusko, $15; Gen. Morgan Lewis, $10; Gen. Francis Marion, $25; Cotton Mather, $6 50; Gen. Wm. Moultrie, $13. The sale to-day (Thursday) will begin with the foreign autographs.

POST-OFFICE BUSINESS.—One hundred and fifty-six millions of letters passed through the New-York Post-office during the past year. The receipts for stamps amounted to $1,739,121 56; for postage paid at the windows, to $190,836 98; for box rents, $70,618. After paying all expenses $1,601,651 76 remained to the credit of the office.

INDIA AND ITS PEOPLE.—This evening Mrs. ISABEL CHAPIN will deliver a lecture on "India and Its People," at the Baptist Church corner of Bedford and Downing streets. The lecture is free to all comers, and promises to be highly interesting and instructive, as the lady was two years resident in India, and brings from it the lesson of her experiences therein.

SUICIDE IN A POLICE CELL.—Yesterday afternoon ANN AGUSTUS was arrested by Officer PELHAM, of the First Ward, for intoxication, on the complaint of her husband, PETER AGUSTUS, of No. 78 Wall-street. Last night, at 9:45, the doorman of the Station-house discovered the unfortunate woman dead in her cell, she having committed suicide by hanging herself to one of the bars.

CORRECTION.—An article in Tuesday's paper, copied from the Cincinnati *Gazette*, in regard to its business, &c., was inadvertently and erroneously credited to the Cincinnati *Commercial*.

**Second Edition—The Mercantile Agency Reference Book.**

The demand having exhausted the January issue of THE REFERENCE BOOK, we beg to announce that we have just completed a Second Edition which contains the corrections and changes in the leading cities up to the end of February.

The work is therefore now not only the most comprehensive and most reliable, but it is the most recent.

Taken in connection with the full and detailed Spring revisions of our reports, now being received from our correspondents in every locality of the United States, peculiar facilities are afforded to all parties desiring information as to the Character, Capital and Credit of their customers.

Specimen Books to be seen, test reports had, and terms made known at the head office, Nos. 293 and 295 Broadway.

R. G. DUN & CO., Proprietors.
THE MERCANTILE AGENCY,
NEW-YORK, March 4, 1867.

—*Advertisement.*

**The Gorham Manufacturing Company**

Silversmiths, of Providence, R. I., inform the trade that they are producing fine Electro-plated Goods, comprising full Dinner and Tea Services and Table Ware of every description of a very superior quality, and of new and elegant designs. The base is Nickel Silver, upon which is a deposit of pure silver of such thickness that they possess all the advantages of solid silver in utility, and from beauty of design and superior finish are undistinguishable from it.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company refer with confidence to the high reputation they have established in the production of Solid Silver Ware, in which they have been for many years engaged, and they now assure the public that they will fully sustain that reputation by the production of Electro-plated Wares of such quality and extreme durability as will insure entire satisfaction to the purchaser. All articles made by them are stamped thus: GORHAM MFG CO

And all such are fully guaranteed. They feel it necessary particularly to call the attention of purchasers to the above trade-mark, as their designs have been already extensively imitated. These goods can only be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country.

**Be on the Alert! Danger is at Hand!**

This has been a sickly season. The medical faculty prophecy evil in the future. They think pestilence is on the wing. Suppose this to be true, what is the best defence against it? REDOUBLED NERVOUS VIGOR. This is the only protection against PANIC, as well as against the PRINCIPLE OF INFECTION. Why do not those who predict the epidemic propose an adequate preventive? There IS one; a tonic, nervine and alterative, competent to shield the system against the subtle elements of disease, whether they float hither on the winds from distant lands, or rise like a vapor from our own soil, or are incorporated with the universal fluid. This ONE PREVENTIVE, of which there is no duplicate among the compounds either of the Old World or the New, is

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

Remember that it is a specific for all the complaints which lay the system open to visitations of deadly epidemics. If you are dyspeptic, it renews the vigor of your digestive powers, gives you appetite, and restores your cheerfulness. If you are nervous, it invigorates every fibre of your nervous system, from the base of the brain, where it begins, to the extremities, where it terminates. If you are bilious, it disciplines your unruly liver and brings the action of that organ into harmony with the laws of health. It is, in short, an invigorant and alterative so powerful that Nature, with Hostetter's Bitters for her ally, may bid defiance alike to native malaria and foreign infection. If this enemy we hear of, this disease which is desolating Europe, is really bound hitherward, it behooves the *prudent to put on their armor*, to clothe themselves with invulnerability as far as human means will permit, by preparing the system for resistance with this pure vegetable antidote. New-York office, No. 36 Dey-st.

**Lace Curtains** FROM AUCTION,

at prices less than gold cost.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

**A Card**

The Grover & Baker Sewing-Machine Company beg to inform their patrons and the public that while their establishment, No. 495 Broadway, is being repaired and refitted, their business will be continued as usual at the adjoining premises, No. 497.

**Both Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism** are being daily cured by METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. Sold by all druggists.

**Trusses, &c.**—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

**Pyle's Saleratus and Cream Tartar**—Pure articles, always full weight, and reliable in every way. Sold by grocers generally.

**Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints.**—All diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

**Florence**
REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
Best family sewing-machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. CO.,
No. 505 Broadway.

**Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.** "Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial.*"] 508 Broadway.

**The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch** Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

**Weed Sewing-Machine—Improved.** Wheel or Drop Feed. Salesroom, No. 613 Broadway.

**Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machine** and Button-hole Machine, 625 B'way.

**Grover & Baker's Highest Premium** Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

**In Thousands of Cases Mrs. Winslow's** SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, such as teething, griping in the bowels, wind colic, &c., has been used with perfect and never-failing success in thousands of cases. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation and allays all pain. Mothers, do not fail to procure it.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

Having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

**Brown's Bronchial Troches, when Al**lowed to dissolve in the mouth, have a *direct* influence to the affected parts; the soothing effect to the mucous lining of the windpipe allays Pulmonary irritation and gives relief in Coughs, Colds and the various Throat Affections to which public speakers and singers are liable.

**Batchelor's Hair Dye.**

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

**Lockwood's Paper Collars and Envelopes.** W. E. & E. D. LOCKWOOD, 310 Broadway.

**Christadoro's Hair Dye is universally** acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

## MARRIED.

GOODWIN—IRVINE.—In Brooklyn, N. Y. on Thursday, Feb. 28, by Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, D. D., Dr. RALPH S. GOODWIN, of Waterbury, Conn., to JEANIE E. IRVINE, of New-York City.

FRASER—APPLETON.—On Tuesday, March 5, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. Dr. Montgomery, WILLIAM A. FRASER to LINA, daughter of George S. Appleton, Esq., of this City.

NICOLL—LARGE.—On Tuesday, March 5, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. Wm. Benjamin, MATTHIAS NICOLL, Esq., of Shelter Island, to ALICE MARY, youngest daughter of the late Alfred Large, Esq., of Brooklyn, L. I.

RANDELL—HART.—On Tuesday, March 5, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. W. A. Muhlenberg, D. D., assisted by Rev. F. E. Lawrence, CHARLES E. RANDELL to JULIA, youngest daughter of the late Henry C. Hart.

TYNG—EDMONDS.—On Tuesday evening, March 5, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., CHARLES ROCKLAND TYNG to MARY EMMA, daughter of the late Francis W. Edmonds, all of this City.

WOTHERSPOON—HOPPOCK.—On Tuesday, March 5, by Rev. M. S. Hutton, Mr. JAMES WOTHERSPOON to Miss FANNIE A., daughter of Ely Hoppock, Esq., all of this City.

## DIED.

BROWNING.—At Savannah, Ga., on Monday, March 4, JOHN G. BROWNING, of this City, in the 34th year of his age.

Notice of funeral on the arrival of his remains.

CARR.—On Tuesday afternoon, March 5, at Newburgh, DAVID CARR, aged 63 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his sister, Mrs. C. Hamilton, Newburgh, N. Y., on Thursday, 7th inst., at 3 P. M.

COFFIN.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 5, at the residence of Mrs. E. Stratton, No. 142 West 36th-st., after a short illness, CHARLES G. COFFIN, formerly of Hudson, N. Y., aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the families are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 142 West 36th-st. on Saturday, 9th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be deposited in 2d-st. receiving vault.

DALE.—On Tuesday, March 5, Mr. JOHN DALE.

His funeral will take place to-day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the corner of 8th av. and 12th-st. The members of the New-York Caledonian Club are hereby notified to attend the funeral.

DIMMICK.—On Tuesday, March 4, ORVILLE W. DIMMICK, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 76 Bloomfield-st., Hoboken, N. J., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ The members of Duane Lodge No. 60, I. O. of G. T., are hereby summoned to meet at their Hall, corner of Christopher and Hudson sts., this day, (Thursday,) at 12 M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Bro. O. W. DIMMICK. Members of sister Lodges are cordially invited to attend. By order.

A. IRVING WILLIAMS, W. C. T.

FRASER.—On Tuesday, March 5, ELIZABETH C. FRASER, aged 70 years.

Her friends, and those of her brothers, Alexander V. and Alfred S., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Thursday) afternoon, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of Capt. A. V. Fraser, No. 377 State-st., Brooklyn.

HINE.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, March 6, Mrs. MARIA D. HINE.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

JOHNSON.—At Amsterdam, on Saturday morning, March 2, ANDREW JOHNSON, in the 77th year of his age.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

JACKSON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, March 5, MARY E., wife of Joseph H. Jackson, aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 2 Tompkins-place, Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, March 7, at 4 o'clock. The remains will be interred at Rockaway, N. J., on Friday morning, at 10½ o'clock.

JONES.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, March 5, STEPHEN F. W. JONES, in the 44th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, March 7, at 9 o'clock A. M., at his late residence, No. 49 Carmine-st., corner Bedford.

MACAULEY.—On Tuesday, March 5, JULIA MACAULEY, daughter of Rev. John Macauley, aged 15 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her parents, in Belleville, N. J., on Friday, March 8, at 10 A. M.

POMEROY.—On Friday, Dec. 28, 1866, at Christianstadt, St. Croix, Hon. BENJAMIN POMEROY.

The funeral services will take place at his late residence, Southford, Conn., on Friday afternoon, 8th inst., at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance at Southford Depot to convey friends to the house, on the arrival of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad train leaving 27th-st. depot at 11:30 A. M. A return train will leave Southford, Conn., at 6 P. M.

ROE.—At Flushing, L. I., on Tuesday, March 5, WILLIAM ROE, aged 71 years, 1 month and 10 days.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, at Bay Side, on Friday, 8th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., and at 3 o'clock P. M. from St. George's Church, Flushing. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot on the arrival of the 11 and 2 o'clock trains from James-slip, New-York. Trains leave Flushing for New-York at 5 o'clock P. M.

THORP.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, March 6, THOMAS S. THORP, Jr., aged 25 years, 3 months and 7 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WARNOCK.—At Geneva, N. Y., on Monday, March 4, JAMES A., youngest son of Hugh Warnock, aged 12 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Ezra Lewis, No. 174 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

WARING.—Suddenly, at Yonkers, on Wednesday, March 6, ANSON BALDWIN, infant son of John T. and Jeanette P. Waring, aged 7 months.

Funeral services this day, (Thursday,) at 3 P. M.

WEBB.—On Wednesday, March 6, EDWIN B. WEBB, in the 20th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from the residence of his father, Alfred Webb, No. 355 2d-av., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

### OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, March 4, 1867.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. Charles W. Dabney, the Consul of the United States at Fayal, of the death on the 12th of November last, in hospital, of JOHN W. BARTOLL, belonging to the ship *Pride*, and formerly a resident of Brooklyn, N. Y.

### OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, March 1, 1867.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. Charles Mueller, the Consul of the United States at Amsterdam, of the death by drowning on the 8th of February, ultimo, at sea, of seaman JAMES MOORE, late of the wrecked American ship *Addisson*, of Kennebunk, Me. The above-named seaman was formerly a resident of New-York.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DESIRABLE kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

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TO THE PUBLIC.

Our loss by the recent fire upon our premises having been adjusted, we are prepared to resume business in our custom department.

Our ready-made stock will be offered at public auction in a very few days, due notice of which will be given.

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Nos. 234 and 235 Broadway.

MR. DUCREUX HAS ON EXHIBITION for a few days, at Wood Brothers' carriage warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, a patent gear for attaching to any kind of vehicle to prevent accident from runaway horses; it immediately stops the carriage and allows the horse to free himself from the shafts, thereby preventing the loss of life so often occurring. Can be seen until the 8th inst. at the above address, when it will be sent to France for the great Exhibition.

UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The members are respectfully requested to attend the regular monthly meeting on THURSDAY EVENING, March 7, at No. 435 4th-av., at 7½ o'clock. Important business will be transacted.

THOMAS MURPHY, President.
CHARLES H. HALL, }
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### TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

### MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

F. S. WINSTON, PRESIDENT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Net assets Feb. 1, 1866 | | $14,112,349 85 |
| RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR. | | |
| *Premiums.* | | |
| Original first year | $2,209,274 70 | |
| Renewals | 2,936,275 48— | $5,145,550 18 |
| Interest | 1,005,485 79 | |
| Rents | 66,000 00— | 6,217,035 88 |
| Total | | $20,329,385 73 |
| DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR. | | |
| Paid claims by death | $767,965 67 | |
| Matured endowments | 7,060 00 | |
| *Cash dividends.* | | |
| Additions to claims by death | $179,747 81 | |
| Additions to matured endowments | 3,928 00 | |
| Post-mortem dividends | 52,115 17 | |
| Dividends used in payment of premiums | 459,249 75 | |
| Total dividends paid in cash during the year | 694,040 73 | |
| Commissions | 258,491 3[illegible] | |
| Paid for annuities | 11,924 1[illegible] | |
| Paid for surrendered policies | 154,675 10 | |
| Paid in liquidation of future commissions | 455,606 [illegible] | |
| Exchange, postage, advertising, taxes and medical examiners | 137,707 46 | |
| Salaries and legal expenses | 98,533 11 | |
| Printing and stationery and sundry office expenses | 84,089 42 | |
| Office rent for real estate sinking fund | 20,000 00 | |
| Profit and loss | 49 93— | 2,690,088 76 |
| Net cash assets Feb. 1, 1867 | | $17,639,296 97 |
| INVESTED AS FOLLOWS: | | |
| Cash in Banks and Trust Companies | $1,547,453 67 | |
| Bonds and mortgages | 10,097,309 60 | |
| United States and New-York State Stocks, at cost | 5,003,108 75 | |
| Real estate | 937,711 98 | |
| Due from agents | 53,716 57— | $17,639,296 97 |
| Add— | | |
| Interest accrued but not due | $153,863 75 | |
| Interest due and unpaid | 3,600 00 | |
| Market value of stocks in excess of cost | 301,795 00 | |
| Premiums in course of transmission | 404,436 88 | |
| Premiums deferred semi-annually and quarterly | 808,374 81— | $1,672,070 44 |
| Gross assets Feb. 1, 1867 | | $19,311,367 41 |
| Increase in net cash assets for the year | | $3,526,947 12 |
| THE ASSETS ARE THUS APPROPRIATED: | | |
| Total reserve at four per cent. interest, to reinsure outstanding policies and additions | | $16,392,891 13 |
| Claims ascertained but not yet due | | 83,446 28 |
| Premiums paid in advance | | 39,551 37 |
| Net surplus | | 2,795,478 63 |
| Gross assets as above | | $19,311,367 41 |

From the undivided surplus, as stated above ($2,795,478 63) a dividend has this day been declared to policy-holders, available on the anniversaries of the dates of issue in the present year.

### POLICY AND RISK ACCOUNT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Issued during the year | 15,258 policies, insuring | $53,480,330 00 |
| Restored | 414 policies, insuring | 1,395,100 00 |
| Total issued during the year | 15,672 policies, insuring | $54,875,430 00 |
| At Risk Feb. 1, 1866 | 25,797 policies, insuring | 83,413,933 00 |
| | 41,469 | $138,289,363 00 |
| DEDUCT: | | |
| Dead, matured, surrendered, forfeited, &c | 2,831 policies, insuring | 8,814,645 00 |
| In force Jan. 31, 1867 | 38,638 policies, insuring | 129,474,718 00 |
| And dividend additions on existing policies | | 17,429,015 61 |
| Total amount insured Jan. 31, 1867 | | $146,903,733 61 |
| Increase during the year | 12,841 policies, insuring | $46,060,785 00 |

I have carefully examined the foregoing statements, and find the same to be correct.

(Signed) SHEPPARD HOMANS. Actuary.

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Contributions without delay! are earnestly solicited. Will not the good people of the Churches give their Easter charity offering to this cause? This Association distributes its funds by selecting in the different localities, five resident clergymen, a Baptist, a Methodist, a Catholic, an Episcopalian and a Presbyterian, and sends an equal sum to each, with a request that having in view only one object, kind relief to poor women and children, he will divide the fund according to his best knowledge and judgment, on behalf of the New-York ladies. "A friend in need, is a friend indeed."

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB, }
NO. 46 EXCHANGE-PLACE, }
NEW-YORK, March 6, 1867. }

PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS REQUESTED by the members of the American Jockey Club to the following resolution, passed by the Club at a recent meeting. Their prompt compliance will oblige their obedient servant,

JOHN B. IRVING,
Secretary A. J. C.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary notify the different members that the Medals now in their possession must be forthwith returned to him for the purpose of authentication.

As the Medals are strictly personal, they cannot be transferred.

Without the name being engraved upon them, and without a change of Ribbon, they will not be recognized as genuine by the Gate-keepers, at the approaching Races in May and June.

OPERA GLASSES.—SOLE AGENCY AND wholesale depot for "Bardon's" celebrated opera glasses, &c. FREDERICK TRUMPLER, 20 John-st.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

AN EXTRACT FROM THE BOSTON JOURNAL.

No physician in the whole country is better or more widely known than Dr. J. H. SCHENCK, of Philadelphia, who visits our city weekly, and who has a permanent office at No. 36 Hanover-st. We have on several occasions visited Dr. Schenck's rooms; we have seen his patients for the second or third time, perhaps, and noticed the improvement in some of them; we have heard the Doctor address them in a body when his limited time would not enable him to examine them separately; and we now add our encomiums to the thousands heretofore given him. His name is gratefully familiar to thousands of households in the land, for he has happily rescued from consuming disease and restored to health thousands upon thousands who had been the dreary round of the regular, irregular and other doctors, and given over as hopeless. Himself rescued, as it were, from the impending grave, while apparently in the last stages of consumption, it is not a matter of wonder that he has entire confidence in the restorative powers of his own medicine. He is as strong, vigorous, labor-enduring a man as one would be likely to see in going over the city a whole month. The fact that he pursues his arduous profession the entire day, and then travels the entire night to reach his next office, as from Boston to New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore each week, indicates both the pressure of his business and the extraordinary demands upon his physical nature. If he were not "as tough as a truck horse," to use a homely but expressive comparison, he could not hold out as he does and maintain his vigorous health and an exuberant flow of animal spirits. The secret of it is in having cured himself by the right sort of remedies, and resorting to them personally whenever occasion requires. What was seemingly so miraculous in his case is not a whit more than is witnessed in hundreds of cases monthly under his treatment. The plain and emphatic truth is, his medicines act with and assist nature, instead of running counter to her methods. In this important respect they differ essentially from those used by the regular faculty. His theory of disease, management of patients and kindred matters are also in contrast to other physicians, and so much so as to render his system peculiar and original. In the cure of Pulmonary Complaints, Affections of the Liver and Stomach, we presume Dr. Schenck now stands at the head of American practitioners. This is certainly the case if the number of cures he effects be an indication of skill and correct doctrine. Dr. Schenck has three preparations which are accomplishing most remarkable results, viz.:

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These are the magic wands which he wields with such wonderful, beneficent effects. With these he attacks the strongholds of disease, and achieves successes which are the admiration and astonishment of the public. With the marvelous healing virtues of these compounds, added to the good advice of the Doctor, there are few cases indeed that are not followed by all that the patient can hope. His method of expelling disease from the system is thus made direct, simple and effective. He does not experiment with and victimize those who seek him for treatment. He knows just what his medicines will and won't do, and no one will be left in doubt as to the matter. If we know him, he does not want any patient's money that cannot be helped or cured. People who have bad lungs, bad livers and bad stomachs, should advise with Dr. Schenck, for he is the man to help them. The trio of bads just named comprehends, or causes, about all the maladies flesh is heir to, and once taken in hand in the right manner a cure is likely to follow.

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| 10-40 Registered | 97⅝ | 97⅞ | May, C.I.Nt's, '65 | 112⅜ | 112⅝ |
| 10-40 Coupon | 97⅝ | 97⅞ | Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65 | 111⅜ | 111⅝ |
| Gold | 135⅝ | 135¾ | Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65 | 110¾ | 111 |
| August, 7-30 | 105⅝ | 106 | Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65 | 110½ | 110¾ |
| N. Y. S. Bty Loan | 106 | 106½ | | | |

We are exchanging NEW 5-20 BONDS for the FIRST SERIES of 7.30 TREASURY NOTES, allowing BANKS and BANKERS ¼ OF ONE PER CENT. COMMISSION on all conversions, the difference of interest adjusted according to Government rule.

The SECOND and THIRD SERIES bought at market rates. VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST.

### BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

**Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.**

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

### RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS

AND

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 7 WALL-ST., CORNER OF NEW,

Buy and sell at market rates:

SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881; TEN-FORTIES;
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, ALL ISSUES;
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, ALL SERIES;
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND
GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

Registered Interest collected and Coupons cashed without charge.

7.30 Notes, all series, taken in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders of 7.30s.

Merchants and Importers supplied with Coin for customs duties at lowest market rates.

Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraph orders will receive our personal attention. Deposits received and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points, with quick returns.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.

CHAUNCEY VIBBARD. J. S. LOCKWOOD.

### VIBBARD & LOCKWOOD,

**BANKERS AND BROKERS,**

No. 78 Broadway and No. 7 New-st., New-York.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

Bought and sold on commission.

We buy and sell at market rates,
UNITED STATES BONDS,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
COMPOUND-INTEREST NOTES.

DEPOSITS received in currency and gold, subject to check at sight, and INTEREST allowed (*as per agreement.*)

Out-of-town orders will receive our immediate attention.

COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the UNITED STATES and CANADAS.

### ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED 15 YEARS.

Insurance, City Railroad, Gaslight, Bank, Telegraph, Express, Manufacturing and Mining Stocks receive special attention, and some on hand for sale, paying from 10 to 20 per cent. dividends, at low rates for investments.

**ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,**

BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

### WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers available in ALL PARTS of EUROPE.

Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.

**DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,**

BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES
AND
LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS,
Available for all the Principal Cities in the World.
MAKE MERCANTILE CREDITS
FOR USE IN
EUROPE, CHINA, &c.
ALSO,
MAKE TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO
CALIFORNIA AND OREGON
BY
TELEGRAPH.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

**BALTZER & TAAKS,**

BANKERS,
No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for the use of Travelers, payable in

Amsterdam,
Antwerp,
Basle,
Baden-Baden,
Berlin,
Bremen,
Brussels,
Carlsruhe,
Cassel,
Cologne,
Darmstadt,
Dresden,
Dusseldorf,
Florenz,
Frankfort, O. M.,
Genoa,
Hamburg,
Hanover,
Heidelberg,
Leipsic,
London,
Lyon,
Mailand,
Mannheim,
Munich,
Naples,
Paris,
Prague,
Rome,
Rotterdam,
Trieste,
Turin,
Venice,
Vienna,
Wiesbaden,
Zurich.

**GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,**

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 6 NEW-ST.,
Stock Exchange Building,
NEW-YORK.

A. W. GREENLEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET,
JOHN B. NORRIS, M. F. HAZEN.

**JOHN MUNROE & CO.,**

AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,**

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO., PITTSBURGH, Feb. 21, 1867.

**THE ANNUAL MEETING FOR THE** election of Board of Directors, for the ensuing year, of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of March, 1867, at 12 o'clock. The Stock and Bond Transfer Books will be closed on March 2, at 2 P. M., and reopen 21st.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 153 BOWERY, CORNER OF BROOME-ST. NEW-YORK, March 2, 1867.

**THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTY** Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 12th day of March inst. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

ENNISKILLEN PETROLEUM AND REFINERY CO., OFFICE NO. 48 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, March 1, 1867.

**THE STOCKHOLDERS IN THIS COMPANY** will meet on TUESDAY, March 12, 1867, at 2 P. M. By order of the Board of Trustees,

JAMES S. WHITE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREENWOOD CEMETERY, No. 30 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 5, 1867.

**THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LOT** owners of this institution to receive the report of the Trustees for the year 1866, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 13th March inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

**TIDEOUTE ASSOCIATES OIL CO.**—There will be a meeting of the stockholders of this Company held at the office of the Company, No. 5 Bowling green, City of New-York, on SATURDAY, March 9, inst., at 12 M. Business of importance. By order Board of Trustees.

N. B. LA BAU, President.

**PEORIA BUREAU VALLEY STOCK FOR** sale by PRINCE & DAUCHY, No. 44 Broad-st.

## FINANCIAL.

### Fisk & Hatch

**BANKERS AND DEALERS**

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:

U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

1866.

OFFICE OF THE

**SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,**

INSURANCE BUILDINGS,
No. 49 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1867.

The following statement of the affairs of this Company is published in conformity with the requirements of the 10th section of the act of its incorporation:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1865 | | $640,311 00 |
| Premiums received during the year to Dec. 31, 1866: | | |
| On Marine Risks | $2,383,246 07 | |
| On Inland Risks | 212,103 14 | —2,595,349 21 |
| Total | | $3,235,660 92 |
| The amount of earned Premiums during the year, less return premiums, was | | 2,120,322 30 |
| Losses paid during the year: | | |
| On Marine Risks | $2,382,018 81 | |
| On Inland Risks | 205,749 99 | |
| Expenses and Reinsurance | 278,638 34 | |
| Total | | $2,866,407 14 |
| The assets of the Company on the 31st December, 1866, were as follows, viz.: | | |
| Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages | | $445,650 00 |
| United States Stocks, Loans on Stocks, Accrued Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and Loans, Rents of Real Estate, Salvage, &c. | | 425,548 42 |
| Cash | | 91,778 04 |
| Bills Receivable | | 943,564 68 |
| Premium Accounts not yet collected | | 84,245 25 |
| Scrip of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies | | 3,103 00 |
| Total | | $1,988,889 39 |

The foregoing statement has been made to conform strictly to the requirements of the Company's charter.

The receipts and expenditures of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1866, have been as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Expenditures for Marine Losses, Return Premiums, Expenses, &c. | | $3,506,069 14 |
| Receipts from Earned Premiums, Profits on Gold, &c. | | 2,575,462 26 |
| Excess of expenditures over receipts | | $930,606 88 |
| The Company were liable at the end of the year for Unpaid Losses, Return Premiums, Commissions, &c., estimated at | $648,611 [illegible] | |
| Less to be received for advance in value of Real Estate, Stocks, &c., and for sundry Salvage, Reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at | 413,426 36 | — 235,185 07 |
| Deficiency | | $1,165,791 95 |
| Amount of outstanding Scrip called in and canceled | | $1,161,821 00 |

In view of the above result, the Board of Trustees have this day ordered that the outstanding Scrip or Certificates of Profits heretofore issued by the Company be reduced their entire amount, and the Certificates issued therefor called in and canceled.

Holders of Certificates not heretofore redeemed are hereby notified of the action of the Board, and are requested to surrender such certificates at the office of the Company for cancelation.

The Board of Trustees also resolved that a subscription of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of notes in advance of premiums be taken up, in addition to the cash capital of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS already subscribed, and not included in the above assets.

No fire risks, disconnected from marine, have been taken by the Company.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Company, on the 31st December, 1866, held assets as above, valued at | $1,988,889 39 |
| The total of all ascertained and estimated liabilities on that day were (exclusive of the amount of premiums on outstanding risks, $636,703 75 | 1,356,157 59 |
| | $632,731 80 |
| Cash capital subscribed, to be added | 500,000 00 |
| Making amount of assets remaining with the Company, (exclusive of the proposed subscription of notes in advance of premiums,) | $1,132,731 80 |

By order of the Board,
ISAAC H. WALKER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

MOSES H. GRINNELL, WM. TOEL,
ROSWELL SPRAGUE, EDWARD R. ANTHONY,
JOHN CHADWICK, THOS. J. SLAUGHTER,
WM. H. MACY, JOSEPH GAILLARD, Jr.,
SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, ALEX. M. LAWRENCE,
FRED. G. FOSTER, ISAAC BELL,
PETER POIRIER, GEO. G. HOBSON,
LOUIS LORUT, PERCY R. PYNE,
SAMUEL A. SAWYER, SAMUEL M. FOX,
ELIAS PONVERT, JOSEPH V. ONATIVIA,
SIMON DE VISSER, EDWARD S. JAFFRAY,
JACOB R. NEVIUS, WM. OOTHOUT,
ISAAC A. CRANE, ERNEST CAYLUS,
A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE, FRED'K CHAUNCEY,
JOHN S. WRIGHT, GEO. L. KINGSLAND,
WM. VON SACHS, JAMES M. CAMPBELL.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
EDWARD R. ANTHONY, Vice-President.
ISAAC R. WALKER, Secretary.

**PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN.**

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $23,000,000.

An Act to create a loan for the redemption of the over-due bonds of the Commonwealth.

*Whereas,* The bonds of the Commonwealth, and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to twenty-three millions of dollars, have been over-due and unpaid for some time past; and,

*Whereas,* It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market: therefore.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer be, and are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first of February and first of August, in the City of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely: Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years, and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor-General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, et cetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder. Provided, that no certificate hereby authorized to be issued shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

SEC. 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now over due, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan now authorized to be issued shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding in a fiduciary capacity bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State, or money, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

SEC. 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

SEC. 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

SEC. 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal or local taxation after the interest due February first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

SEC. 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven. JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the State Treasurer, in the City of Harrisburgh, Penn., until 12 o'clock M., on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be indorsed as follows: "Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburgh, Penn., U. S. A.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000, reimbursable in five years and payable in ten years; $8,000,000 reimbursable in ten years and payable in fifteen years; and $10,000,000 reimbursable in fifteen years and payable in twenty-five years. The rate of interest to be either five or six per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local and municipal taxes.

The over-due bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the over-due loans aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or over-due loans.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General.
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 1, 1867.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT** the annual election for twenty-five Directors and for three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 122 Bowery, on THURSDAY, the 14th of March next.

The Poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1867.

**PAST DUE COUPONS OF THE FIRST** Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company exchanged for Second Series Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of said road, on application at our office.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 270 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, March 5, 1867.

**IN COMPLIANCE WITH A RESOLUTION** of the Board of Directors, the stock transfer-books of this Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 8th inst., and remain closed until the morning of the 1st day of April next.

C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

**FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF MORRIS** and Essex Railroad Company 1st mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, 50 years to run, interest payable May and November. VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

**ELEGANT FIXTURES, CONSISTING OF** side shelving, &c.; rare chance for those fitting up nice store. Apply at BELL'S, No. 408 Broadway.

## DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, NEWARK, March 5, 1867.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT** the Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., payable in stock, free from Government tax, on and after the 20th inst. Transfer-books will be closed until the 21st inst.

ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

**SENSENDERFER MINING COMPANY.**—The Trustees have declared a Dividend of One per cent. on the capital stock, payable at the office of the Company, March 9, 1867. Transfer-books closed from March 4 to the 9th, inclusive.

H. A. SHERRILL, Treasurer, No. 19 Broad-st.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

**NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.**

First—Notice is hereby given that the firm of RAYNOLDS, PRATT & CO. is dissolved by the retiring therefrom of CHARLES PRATT. CHARLES T. RAYNOLDS or CHARLES PRATT will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

CHAS. T. RAYNOLDS,
CHAS. PRATT,
THOS. B. HIDDEN,
LEONARD RICHARDSON,
EDWARD L. MOLINEUX.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1867.

Second—The business of white leads, paints, varnishes, and in painters' and artists' materials of the late firm of RAYNOLDS, PRATT & CO., at Nos. 106 and 108 Fulton-st., will hereafter be conducted, by the undersigned, under the firm name of C. T. RAYNOLDS & CO.

CHAS. T. RAYNOLDS,
THOS. B. HIDDEN,
LEONARD RICHARDSON,
EDWARD L. MOLINEUX.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1867.

Third—Mr. CHARLES PRATT having exclusively acquired from the late firm of RAYNOLDS, PRATT & CO. their entire interest in the general oil and petroleum business (excepting the linseed and paint oils) the canning establishment and tin-can manufacturing and oil-packing business as heretofore carried on by them will hereafter conduct the same, as their successor, on his own account at No. 108 Fulton-st.

CHAS. PRATT.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1867.

**DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.**

Notice is hereby given that the special partnership heretofore existing between C. A. WAINWRIGHT, W. P. CAMBLOS and EDWARD H. SHAW, general partners, and EDWARD T. SHAW, special partner, under the name and firm of WAINWRIGHT, CAMBLOS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent and agreement.

Either of the general partners will sign in liquidation.

CHAS. A. WAINWRIGHT, W. P. CAMBLOS, EDWARD H. SHAW, General Partners.
EDWARD T. SHAW, Special Partner.

NEW-YORK, March 5, 1867.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and firm of WAINWRIGHT & SHAW, for the transaction of a Banking and Stock Commission business, at No. 17 New-st.

CHAS. A. WAINWRIGHT,
EDWARD H. SHAW.

NEW-YORK, March 6, 1867.

OFFICE OF PRIME & CO., No. 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 1, 1867.

**THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE** existing under the name of PRIME & CO., is this day dissolved. Mr. EDWARD PRIME, Jr., will act and sign for the firm in liquidation.

EDWARD PRIME,
EDWARD PRIME, Jr.

The undersigned will continue the business of the late firm in his own name at the same premises for the transaction of business in gold, stocks and other securities, on commission.

LEONARD J. WYETH.

**THE FIRM OF E. WILLIAMS & CO.,** No. 477 Broadway, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be carried on by BENNETT WILLIAMS.

EDWARD WILLIAMS,
BENNETT WILLIAMS.

NEW-YORK, March 6, 1867.

**THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY** entered into copartnership as commission merchants, under the firm name of WALSH, PATRICK & CO.

CHARLES WALSH, of Mobile.
WILLIAM PATRICK,
C. G. RAMSAY.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1867.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1867.

**THE FIRM OF S. C. JUDD & CO. NO.** 1,370 Broadway, has this day dissolved, and the business will be hereafter carried on by S. C. JUDD.

S. C. JUDD.
C. D. THURSTON.

**COPARTNERSHIP.**—O. W. JOSLYN HAS this day associated with him as partner Mr. JOHN Y. BOSTWICK, and will continue the banking and stock commission business at No. 35 Broad-st., under the firm name of O. W. JOSLYN & CO.

NEW-YORK, March 4, 1867.

**HORATIO K. BARSTOW BECOMES A** partner in my business from January 1, 1867. The name of the firm in future will be WM. GALE, JR. & CO.

WM. GALE, JR.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1867.

**DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE** existing between W. V. WAGENEN & CO., real estate agents, is this day dissolved.

W. VAN WAGENEN & CO.

## AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

**UNDERWRITERS' SALE OF COTTON.**

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.

will sell

On FRIDAY, March 8, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon,

In front of store No. 112 Pearl-st.,

(Hanover-square,)

By order of the Underwriters,

300 BALES CLEAN WET COTTON,

From the late fire in Washington-st.

DANIEL A. MATTHEWS, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF
**HIGH-CLASS MODERN OIL PAINTINGS,**
PASTELS AND CRYSTAL MEDALLIONS,

belonging to the American Art Gallery, comprising landscape, marine, figure, fruit and other subjects, being the works of well-known American artists.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
BY DANIEL A. MATTHEWS, Auctioneer,
On MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
MARCH 11, 12 and 13, 1867,
at 7½ o'clock each evening,
AT NO. 653 BROADWAY, near Bleecker-st.
NOW ON EXHIBITION FREE.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

CABINET MAKER'S STOCK OF
**GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.**

By GEORGE COOK, on SATURDAY, March 9, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 8 Murray-street (near the City Hall) a large assortment of City-made parlor, chamber, library and dining-room furniture, removed for convenience of sale. This sale will be absolutely for cash; purchases can remain on storage free of charge until May 1, or boxed for shipping at reasonable charges. Catalogues at sale.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

**BY T. R. MINTURN.**

THIS DAY, (Thursday,) March 7, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River:

5,213 Boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
500 Boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Cargo brig *Americus*, from Messina.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**BANKING-HOUSE, STORES AND DWELLINGS IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.**—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 8, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following described real estate, viz.:

SOUTH 7TH-ST.—The Bank building and lot situate on the south side of South 7th-st., between 2d and 3d sts. The building is first class; has an elaborate Nova Scotia stone front, three stories, basement and cellar. The banking-room extension is two stories high, lighted from rear and top; steam heater, stationary basins, and water-closets for each suite of offices. The building is 91 feet deep; lot 23 feet 6 inches by 100 feet.

SOUTH 7TH-ST.—The Philadelphia brick front stores and lots on south side of South 7th-st., adjoining the above described banking building, known as Nos. 44, 46 and 48. The stores have large plate-glass windows, stationary basins, water-closets, dry counter-cellars, &c.; No. 48 has a two-story extension and extra water-closets. The stores vary in width from 15 to 16 feet 2 inches; lots 100 feet.

CLYMER-ST.—Two first-class Philadelphia brick front houses and lots on south side of Clymer-st., between Lee and Bedford avs., known as Nos 21 and 23; they are neatly fitted up, and contain all modern improvements.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

**BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.**

SPECIAL SALE.

On FRIDAY, March 8, at 11 o'clock, at their galleries, No. 95 Liberty-st., a few doors west of Broadway,

ANCIENT AND MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.

Comprising the works of

Armand,
Binat,
Fuller,
Billow,
Delacroix,
Cortez,
Rene Menard,
Brissot,
Chapin,
Duprez,
Caceau,
Louis Lasalle,

And others.

The above are now on exhibition, free, at the above gallery till time of sale.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

**VALUABLE CENTRAL PARK LOTS,** ON 5TH-AV. AND 67TH AND 120TH STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 12, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

5TH-AV.—Northeast corner 67th-st., three lots, avenue lots, each 25x100, street lot 35x100.5.

5TH-AV.—Southeast corner 120th-st., four lots and one gore, each lot 25.2x100 feet, gore 23 front, 38 rear, 100.11 east side, 102 feet west side, opposite Mount Morris-square.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

**ESTATE OF THE LATE JOHN J. EMYER, ESQ., UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MESSRS. WETMORE & BOWNE.—108 VALUABLE LOTS AND GORES BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED AT HARLEM, AT AUCTION.**

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, March 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

108 valuable lots and gores, beautifully situated at Harlem, on the 7th and 8th avs., and on 132d, 133d, 134th and 135th sts.

For maps, terms and particulars apply to the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**VALUABLE LOTS ON 42D AND 43D STS., OPPOSITE RESERVOIR-SQUARE, AT AUCTION.**—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

42D-ST.—Two lots, north side, between 5th and 6th avs., each 26x100.5.

43D-ST.—Two lots, south side, immediately in the rear of 42d-st. lots, each 26x100.5.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**HOUSE AND LOT ON EAST 15TH-ST., AT AUCTION.**—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

EAST 15TH-ST.—The four-story brick house and lot situate on the south side of East 15th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, and known as No. 77. House 22x58 feet for three stories, attic not so deep. Modern improvements. Lot 22x84 feet.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

**POSITIVE SALE OF FOUR VALUABLE LOTS ON 16TH-ST.**—220 feet 6 inches west from Avenue B, on THURSDAY, March 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

Maps at the office, No. 43 Wall-st.

Also, plot on south side of 123d-st., 51 feet west of 7th-av., 124 feet front by an average of 85 feet in depth.

## AUCTION SALES.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.

### REFEREE'S SALE.

J. F. PIERCE, Esq., REFEREE.

BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, HAGGERTY & PHELPS will sell on TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1867, at the Exchange Salesrooms, Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, the valuable

**STORE PROPERTY,**

ON THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF PECK-SLIP AND FRONT-ST.

known as No. 35 Peck-slip and No. 237 Front-st.

About 50 per cent. may remain on Bond and Mortgage.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st.

**BY JOHNSON, MILLER & HALL,**

AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 25 Nassau-st., corner Cedar-st., New-York.

City residences, stores and lots, country seats and farms, bought, sold, rented and exchanged, loans negotiated, auction sales of furniture, &c.

MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1867,
at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom,
No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

WEST 43D-ST.—Two three-story brick houses and lots on the north side of West 43d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., and known as Nos. 41 and 43. No. 41 has high-stoop, under cellar, modern improvements, in good order; No. 43 is 22.6x42, French basement, modern improvements, frescoed throughout, gas fixtures belong to the houses; lots 100.5; 60 per cent. may remain on mortgage.

TUESDAY, March 12.

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

Positive sale of ten brick and frame dwelling-houses, in the VIIth, IXth and XIIth Wards of Brooklyn, and one brick house in Hoboken City. Also, thirty-one valuable building-lots in the VIIth and XIXth Wards of Brooklyn.

SOUTH 5TH-ST.—East side, Nos. 168, 182 and 188; three three-story brick houses, each containing ten rooms.

HICKORY-ST.—South side, between Bedford and Franklin avs.; three beautiful two-story and basement frame cottages, built in a superior manner; each house 19x34; each house contains nine rooms, water, gas and heater; good location.

DEKALB-AV.—South side, 75 feet east from Throop-av.: one handsome frame cottage house, with large extension; house built in best manner.

FULTON-AV.—South side, 183 feet 9 inches west of Schenectady-av.: one two-story frame cottage house, 18 feet 9 inches x28 feet, with large two-story extension.

WILLOUGHBY-AV.—North side, between Grand-av. and Ryerson-st.; five lots.

WILLOUGHBY-AV.—South side, opposite the above; three lots.

HEWES-ST.—Between Wythe and Bedford avs.; four lots.

WYTHE-AV.—Between Hewes and Hooper sts.; five lots.

SANDFORD-ST.—Southeast corner of Flushing-av.; one lot.

BALTIC-ST.—West side, between Howard and Saratoga avs.; six lots.

SARATOGA-AV.—West side, between Baltic and Warren sts.; seven lots.

HOBOKEN CITY PROPERTY.

8TH-ST.—No. 42 West side, between Garden and Bloomfield sts.; one two-story basement brick house, with extension; house is built in a superior manner, with Philadelphia brick front and brown-stone trimmings, and contains eleven rooms, with bath-room.

Terms liberal. For maps and particulars apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13.

At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway: ABSOLUTE sale of fifty valuable lots and three dwelling-houses, in the 7th and 19th Wards, Brooklyn.

CLYMER-ST.—125 feet from Kent-av., large dwelling, formerly Remsen Homestead, and two lots.

CLYMER-ST.—Adjoining above, large barn and three lots.

Particular attention is called to the fact that the above lots are in the immediate vicinity of the proposed public docks and basins, and are on what will be the grand avenue between the eastern and western districts of Brooklyn.

ROSS-ST.—Between Broadway and Lee-av., 3 lots.

BROADWAY—Corner Ross-st., 2 lots.

BROADWAY AND KEAP STS.—8 lots.

HEWES-ST.—Between Lee and Marcy avs., 3 splendid lots with party wall.

BEDFORD-AV.—Corner Penn-st., 4 lots.

Bedford-av. during the coming Summer will be paved with Nicholson's pavement, and will be the leading avenue to the Prospect Park.

PENN-ST.—Between Wythe-av. and Kent-av., 4 lots.

PENN-ST.—Between Bedford-av. and Lee-av., 3 lots.

RUTLEDGE-ST.—Between Bedford-av. and Lee-av., 4 lots.

PENN-ST.—Corner Lee-av. with party wall, 5 lots.

RYERSON-ST.—Between Park-av. and Flushing-av., 4 lots.

These lots are only a few blocks from the contemplated public docks and basins.

MARCY-AV.—Northwest corner of Hopkins-st., three two-story frame cottages with brick cellars.

FLUSHING-AV.—75 feet west of Sandford-st., one two-story frame house with brick basement, all built by day's work; house 25x25, containing 11 rooms; lot 25x100; terms liberal.

For maps and particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post office.

**FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.**

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 7th, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st. for account of whom it may concern, to pay advance and charges, a collection of fine ancient oil paintings recently received from Italy, and attributed to celebrated artists of the old schools.

ALSO

A large and very fine collection of chromo-lithographs and engravings of works of art of the European schools. The above are now on exhibition.

**UNITED STATES EXCISE SALE.**—PUBLIC notice is hereby given that the following articles, to wit: 1 marble-top buffet and contents of glassware, 2 office desks, 1 Stearns & Marvin safe, 1 letter-copying press, 12 Japan boxes for papers, 2 pictures, 1 iron wash-stand, bowl, pitcher and slop-jar; 1 tin box and contents of glassware, a lot of loose glassware, 1 picture and 2 maps, surveying apparatus, 100 books and rack, 1 wagon-pole and whiffle-trees, 2 bedsteads, 1 bureau, 3 work-stands, 2 ottomans, 1 whatnot, 1 wash-stand, 2 cases books, 5 barrels and contents of crockery, &c.; 4 cases goods, bedding, &c.; 1 nurse-chair, lot of window-shades, 2 Japan foot-baths, 1 aquarium, 2 pails, 1 waffle-iron, 1 tin pail, 2 wire dish covers, 1 japanned box and contents, 1 lot flower-pots, 1 toilet-tub, 1 small box and contents, 1 lot stair-rods, 1 Japanese umbrella, ½ barrel and contents, 4 cases and contents, 1 brush broom, 2 earthen jars, 1 engraving, 1 plated ice-pitcher, 1 dish, plated; 1 towel, 9 cut goblets, 1 glass pitcher, 6 glass vases, 1 glass fruit-dish, 3 hats and $19 uncurrent and broken-bank money—have been distrained upon for the non-payment of taxes, and that the same will be sold at public auction, at the auction-room of RICHARD WALTERS, No. 27 East Broadway, New-York City, on the 5th day of March, 1867, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

SHERIDAN SHOOK,
Collector Thirty-second District of New-York.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1867.

The above sale is hereby postponed until TUESDAY, the 12th inst., at the same hour and place.

SHERIDAN SHOOK,
Collector Thirty-second District of New-York.
Dated NEW-YORK, March 5, 1867.

**TRUSTEES' SALE.—SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE BY THE TRUSTEES OF THE ESTATE OF SALOMON KOHNSTAMM.**—Will be sold at public auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., auctioneers, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of March, 1867, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following valuable property:

1. All that certain two-story house and lot of land known as Number One Hundred and Thirteen Leonard-street, in the City of New-York; dimensions of lot, 21 feet 3 inches in width by 81 feet in depth.

2. Also that two-story house known as Number One Hundred and Fifteen Leonard-street, in said City; dimensions of lot, 21 feet 3 inches in width by 81 feet in depth.

3. Also that two-story frame house and lot known as Number Two Benson-street, in said City; dimensions of lot, 23 feet in width by 85 feet in depth—adjacent to said lot Nos. 113 and 115 Leonard-street.

4. Also all that certain house and lot No. 50 Franklin-street, in said City; dimensions of lot, 25 feet in width by 100 feet in depth.

5. Also all that certain house and lot No. 52 Franklin-street, in said City; dimensions of lot, 25 feet in front by 100 feet in depth.

For terms and particulars apply to WM. H. LUFF, No. 48 Wall-st.

JOSEPH STUART,
EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE,
Trustees of the Estate of Salomon Kohnstamm.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1867.

ROE H. SMITH, Auctioneer.

**POSITIVE SALE AT AUCTION OF A DWELLING-HOUSE AND PLOT OF LAND AT ASTORIA, L. I.**—Will be sold at public auction, by order of the County Court of Queens County, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of March, 1867, at 2½ o'clock P. M. at the store of Edwin Mills, in the village of Astoria, L. I.:

The plot of ground, with the dwelling-house thereon, belonging to the estate of Emma C. Vandeventer, deceased, situate on the north side of Franklin-st., 50 feet west of Remsen-st., in the village of Astoria, Queens County, L. I., containing 50 by 150 feet.

For particulars, apply to SAMUEL RIKER, attorney-at-law, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

THOMAS SULLIVAN,
Special guardian of Augustus Vandeventer and Jacob H. Vandeventer, infants.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

**HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS.**—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 7, 1867, at 11 o'clock, at No. 14 West 12th-st., near 5th-av., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of: 1 handsome carved rosewood suite, in satin brocatel; 1 rosewood etegere, round, fancy, and card tables, 2 ebony and gilt reception chairs, 2 oval mirrors, 1 black-walnut extension table, dining-room chairs, carved oak buffet, 1 blackwalnut sideboard, hall-stand and chairs, cornices, window shades, blackwalnut bedsteads, dressing bureaus, armoire a glace, shaving stands, marble-top commodes, towel racks, carved blackwalnut chairs, armchair, lounges, paillasses, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen and laundry furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at the Auctioneer's Office, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

**TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WALL-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND NEW-ST.**

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 14, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of A. H. Barney and Louis McLane, Trustees for Wells, Fargo & Co.:

WALL-ST.—The plot of ground with the four-story brick building thereon, on the southerly side of Wall-st. between Broadway and New-st., and known as Nos. 3 and 5 Wall-st., being 39 feet 5 inches front on Wall-st; and 63 feet 2 inches in depth on the easterly side. Possession of the premises will be given on the first day of May next. Full particulars and terms of sale can be had at the office of the auctioneer, 3 Pine-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

**FRIDAY, MARCH 8, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,** at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn:

Rosewood pianos, velvet and other carpets, parlor suites, walnut, mahogany and painted chamber and dining-room furniture, hair mattresses, bedding, china, glass and plated ware, fancy goods, clothing, &c., &c.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Feb. 14, 1867.

**FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION.**—AT THE City Hall, on TUESDAY, 19th March, 1867, at eleven o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, for the term of ten years from the first day of May, 1867.

The lease of the Ferry as now established from the foot of Whitehall-street to Staten Island.

The lease of the Ferry to be established from the foot of Twenty-third-street, North River, to Pavonia, N. J.

The said ferry leases will be sold with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

Terms and conditions of sale may be had upon application at the Comptroller's office.

By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

**SPANISH AMERICAN CHURCH.**—THE Church of Santiago celebrates Divine Service in Spanish, in Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2 o'clock. Rev. H. C. RILEY, from Santiago, Chili, will (D. V.) preach next SUNDAY. All who speak Spanish are cordially invited to attend these services. Seats free.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

**ALLEN & BROWN**

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
NO. 96 BROADWAY,

offer for sale the following houses and lots:

On Madison-av., desirable corner, with stable attached.
On Lexington-av., several houses, including corners.
On Park-av., several houses, including corners.
On 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
On 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
On 11th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.
On 16th-st., near 5th-av.
On 17th-st., near 5th-av.
On 21st-st., near Broadway.
On 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
On 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
On 28d-st., between 6th and 9th avs.
On 24th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.
On 25th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., extra size.
On 27th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.
On 33d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway.
On 34th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.
On 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
On 36th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.
On 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
On 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

Also a number of other houses and lots in desirable locations.

**D. M. SEAMAN,**

AUCTIONEER AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 14 Pine-st.

Auction sales of real estate, stocks, furniture, &c., made on favorable terms; real estate bought and sold at private sale; houses rented. Printed list of property for sale can be had on application.

WANTED.

Property on Bowery, 3d, 6th and 8th avs., Grand, Broome, Spring, Bleecker, Mercer, Greene, Wooster, Laurens, Thompson, Sullivan and other street. Also, 9th Ward property. Also, dwelling-houses in good locations.

**CENTRAL PARK BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE**—On Summit Hill, 116th-st., between Central Park and the Grand Boulevard. These lots are on very high ground, and now on the grade, ready for immediate building. The street is 100 feet wide, and destined to be the most popular and desirable cross street connecting the Boulevard with the Central Park. Terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE—A VERY NEAT THREE-STORY** house on 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; very fine order; $9,000.

J. WILLIAMS & SON,
No. 442 8th-av.,
And from 12 to 2 at No. 76 Cedar-st.

**FOR SALE—A VERY FINE HOUSE ON BOORMAN-PLACE**, 20x50; complete; $20,000.

J. WILLIAMS & SON,
No. 442 8th-av.,
And from 12 to 2 at No. 76 Cedar-st.

**FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE THREE-STORY** h. s. house on 43d-st., near 9th-av.; $12,000.

J. WILLIAMS & SON,
No. 442 8th-av.,
And from 12 to 2 at No. 76 Cedar-st.

**A NICE SMALL BROWN-STONE HIGH-STOOP** house for sale, No. 82 East 27th-st; four-story and basement; all improvements and in good order; nearly new; first house west of Lexington-av. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 169 Broadway.

**FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT THE FURNITURE**, a first-class four-story house, 24 feet wide, in 28th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in perfect order. Immediate possession. Price $50,000 furnished. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE—THE NEW BROWN-STONE FIRST-CLASS** four-story high-stoop house, with extension and lot, No. 57 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., finished in splendid style, with rosewood doors, &c.; also No. 55, next door. Inquire on the premises.

**FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY** brown-stone house, in 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; all modern improvements; in fine order; a most desirable residence, both as to house and location. Address P., Box No. 4,349 Post-office.

**$23,000.—FIRST-CLASS, STYLISH,** four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, complete order, fine location; 44th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway; a bargain; others, $9,000 to $30,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No 171 Broadway.

**FOR SALE—ON 16TH-ST., NEAR UNION-SQUARE**, a handsome three-story house, 26 feet wide, 55 feet deep; lot 103 feet deep; price $35,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP** brown-stone house, No. 113 Lexington-av., near 28th-st., in complete order. Apply on the premises, or to STEELE, RAYMOND & CO., No. 60 White-st.

**A NEAT COTTAGE NO. 69 WEST 29TH-ST.**, near 5th-av., for sale. Good neighborhood and centrally located. Apply for permit to the owner.

D. B. BRADLEY, No. 951 Broadway.

**FOR SALE—TWO FOUR-STORY ENGLISH** basement houses on 33d-st., near Lexington-av.; in perfect order; on easy terms. Apply to CHARLES KUSTON, No. 82 Nassau-st.

**FOR SALE—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP** brown-stone basement house, 25x50-100.5, in perfect order, between Broadway and 8th-av. Apply on the premises, No. 119 West 53d-st. P. CUFF.

**FOR SALE.—THE HANDSOME FOUR-STORY** brown-stone house, No. 123 West 14th-st., near 7th-av., in good order, full size. Price $34,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY.**—Real estate of all kinds, city and country, for sale or exchange. Houses and stores to let or lease; also, business chances, by P. A. BERT, 332 Grand-st., W'msburgh.

**FOR SALE—ON WEST BROADWAY, A LARGE** corner suitable for any improvement. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE**—two-story and attic, sub-cellar and basement; in good order. Terms to suit. Call on owner, 299 Henry-st.

**FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE HOUSE**; all the modern improvements; price, $8,000. Inquire of S. B. KENYON, corner 3d-av. and 121st-st.

**FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—TWO OR** three college leases of lots on 48th-st., near 5th-av.

S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

**A HANDSOME CORNER ON UNION-SQUARE** for sale. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

## BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

**FOR SALE—CHEAP, IN BROOKLYN, NEAR** the corner of Marcy-av. and Monroe-st., two three-story and basement brick-houses, and a two-story cottage. The lot is 100 feet square. The whole will be sold for $9,000. The brick-houses will sell separately for $3,000 each, and the cottage and vacant lots for $3,000. Inquire of BALDWIN & SON, No. 268 Washington st., Brooklyn, or of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

**IMMEDIATE POSSESSION CAN BE HAD.**—For sale in Brooklyn, a desirable first-class residence in an excellent neighborhood, convenient to the cars and ferries; house 34 feet wide, (double,) three stories and basement; terms favorable. For particulars apply during the day at No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York, or in the evening to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 121 President-st., Brooklyn.

**$25,000 WILL BUY ONE OF THE** handsomest brown-stone corner residences furnished, with extra size lot in Brooklyn, but a short distance from Prospect Park; possession immediately. Call and get permission to see it from S. HONDLOW, Montague-st., near Court, or A. VAN NOSTRAND, No. 393 Pearl-st., New-York.

**A FINE RESIDENCE FOR SALE—THE** property of an estate, desirable in every respect; house 38 feet wide (double) three-stories, attic, and basement; in excellent order; has every convenience; lots adjoining if wanted; to examine house apply for keys at No. 121 President-st., Brooklyn. For terms apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 64 Cedar-st., New York.

**BROOKLYN, E. D.—FOR SALE CHEAP, IF** applied for immediately, the neat three-story brick house, with front and back basement and sub-cellar, No. 3 2d-st., near Broadway; possession the 1st of May. Inquire of HUGHES & GREEN, Real Estate Agents, corner of Grand and 5th sts., Williamsburgh.

**TO LET—TWO BRICK HOUSES IN CLINTON-AV.**, north of Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; all modern improvements. Inquire of Mr. EVARTS, New-York Life Insurance Company, No. 112 Broadway, New-York.

**A GENTLEMAN ABOUT LEAVING THE** City offers his house in Brooklyn, with every article of furniture, in perfect order. EDWARD S. VAIL, WARREN HARDENBERGH, No. 58 Wall-st.

**AT AUCTION—MARCH 13, A LARGE BRICK** factory, with machinery, &c., near Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., at the Exchange Salesroom.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

**BOARDING.—ARRANGEMENTS CAN NOW** be made for a few select first-class boarders from 1st of May next; house located in the most respectable part of Jersey City, with all the modern improvements. Address HOFFMAN, Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

**BOARDING—PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITABLE** for three persons; also rooms for single gentlemen. No. 34 West 29th-st.

**A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR** and bedroom, bath-room connected, to let, with board, in a private family. Apply, with reference, at No. 262 West 34th-st.

**A YOUNG LADY DESIRES BOARD** where instructions in music and use of piano will be an equivalent. References. Address by letter R. R., care of S. T. Gordon, No. 697 Broadway.

**A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND SON, WISH** two furnished connecting rooms, with private table, board: price not over $50 per week; references exchanged. Address H. M. H., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

**BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND** his wife, two children and nurse, in a private family where there are no other boarders; residing between 4th and 6th avs., to whom the best of references will be given. Address M. M., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

**BOARD WANTED IMMEDIATELY—BY** a gentleman, wife, child and nurse, in Harlem or vicinity; terms must be moderate. Address L. F., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

**BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN;** terms to be moderate. Address J. B., Box No. 583 New-York Post-office.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

**WANTED TO RENT—FOR ONE YEAR OR** more, a small cottage house, furnished or unfurnished, within easy access of New-York City; must be in first-rate order. Address L. S. D., Box No. 1,003 Post-office, New-York City.

**WANTED TO RENT—EITHER IN NEW-YORK** or Brooklyn, a good three-story brick house, with modern improvements. Address, stating location and rent, S. G., Box 151 *Times* Office. House agents need not apply.

**WANTED TO HIRE—A SMALL HOUSE,** well furnished, between 6th and Madison avs., 14th and 30th sts., for a small family without children. Address M*** —, No. 37 St. Mark's-place, stating location, price, and all particulars.

**WANTED IMMEDIATELY—ON OR NEAR** Union-square, a good-sized house or two houses together, for first-class business purposes; strictly responsible. Address, for two days, BROADWAY, Station D, New-York.

**ANY PERSON HAVING A FURNISHED** house to rent from September next, either in New-York or Brooklyn, or vicinity, wishing to secure careful occupants, to whom this certainly would be more of an object than the rent, would be sure to find such tenants in a gentleman and wife, without children, who are looking for such accommodations. Address J. W. B., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

**A LADY WISHES TO MEET WITH A** party of gentlemen who would secure her a furnished house, to whom she would give a choice of rooms and superior board; highest testimonials of respectability, &c., will be given. Address M., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

**FURNISHED COTTAGE WANTED FOR** six months from May 1 next, within an hour and a half's ride of the City by Hudson River or Harlem Railroad. Address, stating particulars of rent, locality, &c., Box No. 3,143, Post-office, New-York.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

**CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.**

REAL ESTATE AGENCY

Houses and lots, farms, country seats, &c., at all points on the line of this road.

A. C. DUNHAM, Jr., Agent, No. 162 Broadway.

**FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., THE** elegant country residence and farm of the late E. Boonen Graves, situate 1¼ miles from the Morristown depot, containing about 75 acres. The mansion-house on these premises is very large and spacious, built in the most substantial and expensive manner, with all the modern improvements. There are also on the premises a farm-house, extensive barns, carriage-house, green and grape-houses, ice-house (filled), and all other necessary farm buildings. The grounds are under the highest state of cultivation and ornamental improvement, containing an excellent garden and fruit trees of every variety. The house is situated on very high land, commanding beautiful and extensive land views. This place is well-known for its elegance, the beauty of its scenery, and the salubrity of its climate. It is easily accessible from the City of New-York per Morris and Essex Railroad, and can be seen at all times. For further particulars apply to R. S. EMMET, No. 54 William-st., or at the farm-house on the premises.

**FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE** William Whitehead, situated at Throg's Neck, Westchester County, about 15 miles from New-York, containing about 60 acres, under a high state of cultivation. The dwelling is large and commodious, built of stone and stuccoed. There are also three houses on the place, suitable for farmer, gardener and coachman. The stables and outbuildings are complete in every particular. On the premises are a fine orchard, and a great variety of forest and ornamental trees.

The location is unsurpassed, having a front on the East River of nearly three-fourths of a mile, and being on the extreme point, and adjoining the land attached to Fort Schuyler; has an extensive view of both the East River and Long Island Sound. The Glen Cove steamboats land regularly at "Bayhs Dock," which is situated on, and belongs to the property.

For particulars, &c., apply to

WM. W. LADD, Executor,
No. 31 Broadway, Room No. 18.

**A MANUFACTURING PROPERTY, SITUATED** at Powerville, Morris County, N. J., one mile from the flourishing town of Boonton, consisting of rolling mill, forge, flouring mill, all now in operation; blacksmith-shop and nine dwelling-houses, hotel and other buildings in connection with the works, and 45 acres of land; the whole being a part of the estate of the late Thomas C. Willis, deceased. The property is very advantageously situated with regard to markets, &c., being directly on the line of the Morris Canal, and one mile from a depot now being built on the Morris and Essex Railroad, and within thirty miles of New-York. Will be sold cheap to close the estate. For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York, or C. C. WILLIS, on the premises.

**FOR SALE AT BOUND BROOK, N. J.,** on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, one and a half hours from New-York.

House 30x38, two-story and attic, and extension 19x19; two-story, and lot about one and a quarter acres; barn 22x20. Price $4,250.

House, double, 38x28, two-story and attic, with extension, and lot containing about oneacre; good barn and outbuildings. Price $4,500.

House, 30x38, two-story and attic, with extension two-story, 20x20.; well and pump, water in kitchen, range, furnace, &c.; good barn; land one-half acre. Price $5,500.

Also a farm, 130 acres good land; fair improvements; variety of choice fruit; terms easy. Price $15,000.

Apply to JOHN F. TALMAGE, No. 108 Water-st., N. Y., or Bound Brook, N. J.

**A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT,** three-quarters of a mile from station, one hour from City, on Long Island.

MUST BE SOLD

without delay. House nearly forty feet square, with cupola and two-story wing; hard-finished walls, gas, hot and cold water, marble mantels and basins throughout; furnace, range, bath, water-closets, stable and carriage-house, gardener's lodge, ice-house, &c.; built six years; ten acres choice land; whole place in fine order.

WILL ACCEPT ANY OFFER

made by a reasonable man after seeing the property. Full information by applying to THOS. E. FISH, No. 25 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A FARM OF 150** acres in Perth Amboy Township, New-Jersey, the residence of the late Cleaveland Forbes, Esq.; on the premises is a commodious house, with the necessary outbuildings; the house is pleasantly situated, commanding a fine view of the water and Staten Island; well suited for a person doing business in New-York, being about ten minutes' walk from a railroad station on the Perth Amboy and Woodbridge Railroad, 1½ hours from the City of New-York; the land is of good quality; on the farm are beds of fine clay and sand. For further particulars inquire of C. S. CLARK, No. 417 Greenwich-st., or JOSEPH D. FORBES, at Wm. H. P. Benton's, Perth Amboy.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED, AT ORANGE**—A first-class two story and attic double house, 44 by 37, with extension 20 by 35, within six minutes' walk of the main depot; has fourteen rooms; bath-room, water-closet, hot and cold water, laundry, gas, and a new steam furnace. On the premises (2½ acres, 300 feet by 350,) are a barn and carriage-house, with room for five horses and six carriages, coachman's room, harness room, &c. The garden comprises three-fourths of an acre, and is filled with a large variety of the choicest pears, apples, and grape-vines, and small fruits. The furniture would be sold, also. Address D., Box No. 1,555 Post-office.

**A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE**—Twelve miles from City Hall, in New-Jersey; 10 minutes' walk from depot, and near churches, schools and New-York society; frame house, elegant in appearance, and finished in the most perfect manner, having all the modern improvements, excepting gas; grounds comprise three acres, handsomely improved and laid out in lawn, walks, drives and garden; ornamental coach-house and stables. For photographs and plans of house and grounds, apply to A. D. MELLICK, Jr. & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

**FARM FOR SALE IN CLOSTER, BERGEN CO., N. J.**, on Northern Railroad, one mile from depot, one hour from foot of Cortlandt-st.; 90 acres; 10 acres in wood, 12 acres seeded in rye, the rest under high cultivation; good house, and all outbuildings, with or without stock. One of the best homes in Bergen County. Possession April 1. Price $200 per acre. Inquire on premises of JOHN S. RANDALL or of his son "RANDALL," shirt manufacturer, No. 522 8th-av., New-York.

**FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE** and farm of 500 acres, situated in the fertile valley of the Genesee. The mansion is commodious and contains 13 rooms; all necessary outbuildings in good repair; communicating by water and rail with New-York. The property may be divided so as to form two or three eligible farms; two-thirds may remain on mortgage. For maps or particulars apply to H. G. PIFFARD, No. 357 2d-av., or to D. PIFFARD on the premises, Geneseo, Livingston Co., N. Y.

**FOR SALE—PLUM POINT, 115 ACRES, ON THE** west shore of Newburgh Bay, 2½ miles south of the City of Newburgh; a residence unsurpassed, if equaled, on the Hudson; of nearly one mile water front to the channel; land first quality; large, fine house and outbuildings, great natural advantages, extensive pleasure-grounds, superb views, &c. Apply to W. M. VERPLANCK, No. 5 Park-place, New-York, or on the premises, to P. A. VERPLANCK.

**FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE IN** Elizabeth, N. J., 40 minutes from New-York, within 4 minutes' walk of depot, on the best corner of a beautiful park; lot 100x235 feet; house new, (built last year,) 40x57 feet, French roof, built in best manner; furnace, gas, water and water closets; fine lawns, fruit trees, garden, &c.; large barn and carriage-house, 20x40 feet. Price $18,500. Apply to owner, H. D. ROLPH, No. 96 Bowery, New-York.

**MILL PROPERTY—ALSO A FACTORY** site for sale, at Washingtonville, Orange Co., N. Y., a flouring mill and a plaster mill, water wheel between them, nearly new, 22 feet from switch, and 30 feet from depot, on Newburgh branch of Erie railway; one of the best locations for business in the county; good water power; no expense of teaming; all done with a truck; also a house for two or three families. If not sold by March 23, will be offered at 2 P. M., on that day, at auction on the premises. DAVID WRIGHT.

**HOTEL OR BOARDING SCHOOL OF FIRST-CLASS.**—A large mansion within two hours of New-York City; communication by railroad direct at all hours, and by steamboat daily. Splendid location; will command extensive patronage of the very best kind. The above property will be sold upon most accommodating terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE—AT SAYVILLE, LONG ISLAND,** one of the best farms on the south side; 110 acres, divided into arable, meadow and woodland, with good farm-house and necessary outbuildings. Price $12,000, or will be sold in parcels. Southside Railroad goes through the place. Apply to H. J. TERRY or WILLETT GREEN, Administrators, Sayville, or WM. D. ANDREWS & BRO., No. 414 Water-st., New-York.

**ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT OF THREE ACRES FOR SALE**—Located on the Heights at Spuyten Duyvil, on the Hudson River, distant about ten miles from the Hudson River Railroad depot at 30th-st.; house recently constructed, contains 17 rooms, and is replete with all the modern improvements; carriage-house, stables, &c. Apply to E. D. EWEN, No. 22 Duane-st., between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

**FOR SALE—A VERY FINE PIECE OF HOTEL** property; three-story brick hotel, basement and under cellar, 72x42. Also three-story frame house and two stores, two-story stable, ice-house, &c. Hotel has gas and water; on a corner near the depot; lot 100x200, is in a fine large town near New-York, and is doing a fine business. Price $25,000. Cheap. EDMUND H. MARTINE, No. 1,272 Broadway.

**FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., A FIRST-CLASS** residence, nicely situated, within five minutes' walk from depot, with all the modern improvements; contains 11 rooms; will be sold with or without furniture; lot 60 feet by 285 feet; price $15,000 with furniture, $12,000 without. By MULFORD & CRANE, No. 211 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

**FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE AND** pleasantly-located place within an hour's ride of the City. House contains ten rooms and grounds well laid out with choice fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery. For further particulars apply to C. P. FRAME, No. 75 Liberty-st., New-York.

**FOR SALE—AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND,** a two-story house, containing twelve rooms, with under-cellar, and about two acres of land, with a gardener's cottage, all in complete order, and within ten minutes' walk from Vanderbilt Landing. For further particulars, inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 48 Wall-st.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT WESTPORT,** Conn., a pleasant and commodious country residence, lot containing 1½ acres, situated in the centre of the village; will be sold cheap if called for soon. For terms, &c., apply to Mrs. J. H. PHELPS, or M. L. MASON, Esq., of Westport.

**FOR SALE—AT EAST CHESTER, TWO MILES** from Williamsbridge, about 14 miles from the City, on the Boston post road, a country residence, with 20 acres of land, with house 44 feet square, and all the necessary outbuildings, commanding views of the Sound and adjacent country. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**ORANGE, N. J.—TWO NEW HOUSES, ALL** modern improvements, near station, high site, fine views and excellent neighborhood. One a large double house, one acre, price $18,000; the other a two-story Gothic cottage, half acre, price $11,000. Apply to BLACKWELL & SMITH, 59 William-st., before noon.

**ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND** farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

**FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT OF TEN ACRES,** within 45 minutes of City; brick house, barn and all necessary out-buildings; house has 20 rooms; gas, bath and hot and cold water; on Passaic River, opposite Newark, N. J. G. W. PLATTE, No. 20 Maiden-lane.

**FOR SALE—AT NEWBURGH, ON THE HUDSON**, a very desirable country residence, in a pleasant location. Price $25,000. If not sold will be rented for $2,000 for the Summer. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE** late J. B. Herrick, about 24 acres, situate on the Hunt's Point Road, in Westchester County, 3 miles from Harlem Bridge. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., J. H. HERRICK, No. 10 South-st.

**ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, A DOUBLE** house, with modern improvements, near depot. For particulars apply at No. 155 Maiden-lane, up stairs, or No. 155 Broadway, Room No. 9.

**AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FOR SALE—TEN** good dwellings with improved grounds, from $5,000 to $15,000. Apply at Central New-Jersey Agency, No. 162 Broadway, or to E. DEAN DOW, Plainfield, N. J.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

**CHERRY HILL.**

For sale at Cherry Hill, N. J., eight miles from New-York, reached by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey and Hackensack Railroad, elegant country residences, neat cottages and eligible building sites, fronting on wide streets and avenues. No red mud. No mosquitos.

HOUSES ERECTED TO ORDER,

*and money advanced to parties desiring to build.* For photographs, maps and full particulars, apply to

A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO.,
No. 26 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY** seat at New-Rochelle, upon the Sound, near the Neptune House, with fine water view; convenient to depot and steamboat landing; house of stone, about 40 feet square, three stories and basement; both well and cistern water brought into the kitchen; wood-house, gardener's house, Summer kitchen, barn, henery, ice-house, root cellar, fruit room, &c.; nearly eight acres of excellent land divided into lawn, garden, orchard and meadow; well stocked with fruit of the best varieties. For further particulars inquire of T. H. FIELD'S SON, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, Room No. 7, where photographs, maps, &c., may be seen.

**DESIRABLE STONE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.**—Location good; surroundings romantic and beautiful; convenient to depot, the different churches and to good schools; house 33 by 38 feet; two stories, eight rooms, well arranged, with a large hall; wing two stories, five rooms, a furnace, gas, and a good stream of water from a never-failing spring, with about 1¼ acres of land, barn, carriage-house and other outbuildings, that are convenient to the place. Several acres of meadow land may be purchased with the residence if required. Address Box No. 84 Great Barrington, Mass.

**FOR SALE—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER** County, N. Y., a country seat, containing about 8 acres of land with first-class improvements; fish-pond filled with fish, an abundance of fruit of the choicest qualities; the house three stories, and cellar; frame filled in with brick; outbuildings are commodious and in good order; about ¾ of a mile from depot. For further particulars, apply to

ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

**A CHOICE FARM FOR SALE OF FROM** 40 to 70 acres, at Northport, L. I., handsomely located by the harbor, one mile from the village and steamboat landing, under a good state of cultivation, and a fine location for Summer boarders; handy for fishing, gunning and yachting. For further particulars, address H. S. ACKERLY, No. 322 West 35th-st.

**FOR SALE—AT CRAWFORD, ON THE NEW** Jersey Central Railroad, fifty-five minutes from the City, ten minutes from depot, dwelling, 7 rooms and cellar; 10 acres of land, plenty of out-buildings, fine fruit in abundance, fencing in good order, good brook of water; possession April 1.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE—TWO AS GOOD FARMS AS ARE IN** the State of New-Jersey; 600 acres each; good landing on each farm; one with heavy water power; excellent location for cotton or paper factories. Also, adjoining, 1,500 acres excellent soil, partly timbered; will sell at half the real value; will exchange in part. Apply to principal owner, 27 Tompkins-st.

**FOR SALE—IN NEW-JERSEY, WITHIN AN** hour of the City, farm of 70 acres, with large dwelling, carriage-house and outbuildings; land in good order; splendid fruit; railroad depot on the land, enabling parties to do business in the City; price $12,500, at which it is a bargain; half or more on mortgage. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

**$6,500.—HANDSOME TWO-STORY** and attic frame house for sale at Orange, N. J., five minutes from station; lot 105x100; house has nine rooms, cellar, furnace, &c., in perfect order; possession in April next. Apply to C. H. BLIVEN, No. 21 Pine-st.

**ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE** or to let on the Hudson, 30 miles from the City; splendid dwelling; fine outbuildings, six acres beautifully shaded; splendid view of the river; in every respect a first-class residence. Apply to C. L. JONES, No. 243 Broadway.

**FOR SALE—HARLEM—HOUSES, BROWN-STONE**, brick and frame; modern style and conveniences, on best streets and avenues, with extra lots if desired; also great variety choice building lots on "Boulevards," 125th-st., &c. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

**FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY HIGH-BASEMENT** brick house, (20 feet 5 inches by 40 feet,) delightfully located on the east side of Harlem; very convenient to boats; house in excellent order, with all the modern improvements. Apply to E. H. PURDY, No 647 Broadway.

**AN ELEGANT DWELLING AND 2¼** acres; five minutes' walk from depot at New-Brunswick. One of 4, 24, 30 and 57 acres, near New-Brunswick depot. EDWARD S. VAIL, WARREN HARDENBERGH, No. 58 Wall-st.

**TO LET—TO A RESPECTABLE FAMILY** without children, a furnished house in 78th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Inquire at No. 336 Washington-st., from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and at No. 65 East 83d-st., from 6 to 7 P. M.

**FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT AT TARRYTOWN**; very handsome place; beautiful grounds; fine views; extra improvements; also at Peekskill, Sing Sing, &c. J. W. BOGERT, No. 95 Liberty-st.

**DESIRABLE CHICAGO LOTS—ALSO AN** improved Wisconsin farm, with some cash; would exchange for Brooklyn property or merchandise. Call on JAQUES, No. 292 Broadway.

## TO LET.

**TO RENT—FURNISHED, AT RYE, ON LONG** Island Sound, for one year next after April 1, the elegant country seat of Dr. John C. Jay, (now in Europe,) together with about twelve acres of land, kitchen and flower gardens, and necessary outbuildings. Mansion house is very spacious, and fully and elegantly furnished; lawns shaded by superb elms and other deciduous and evergreen trees; to be rented only to a person of highest respectability and responsibility as a private residence; rent $3,000. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETSON, Counsellor-at-law, 26 Broad-st., N. Y.

**TO LET—A DAIRY FARM OF 160 ACRES,** near Norwalk, Conn., 40 miles from New-York; buildings complete and in good order. To a good tenant a long lease and immediate possession given. Also,

A COTTAGE, with ten rooms, pleasantly situated, with about one acre in garden and lawn; barn, shed, well, &c., all in good order, at Darien, Conn., near the depot, about 35 miles from New-York via New-Haven Railroad; neighborhood first-class, near church and school.

JAMES G. REED,
at Wilson & Co.'s, No. 92 Pearl-st., second floor.

**TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON 5TH-AV.,** near 30th-st.

To rent, unfurnished, house on 7th-av., near 16th-st.

To rent, unfurnished, house on 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

To rent, unfurnished, house on 4th-st., near 9th-av.

To rent, furnished, house on 15th-st., near 9th-av.

For particulars apply to

ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

**TO LEASE—THE NEW BUILDINGS NOW BEING** completed on the four lots on the southeast corner of Houston and Greene sts., 100x100 feet. Parties desirous of locating on this great line of improvement will please examine the buildings and call upon me immediately in relation to renting the same; steam will be introduced if required. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, No. 54 Greene-st.

**$700 PER YEAR WILL RENT THE** upper part of a brown-stone house, in the best of order; to none but a couple, and without a servant; containing six rooms, in West 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Further particulars at No. 121 West 45th-st., between 9 and 12 A. M. and 6 and 8 P. M. for one week.

**HOUSE TO LET ON THE HUDSON, ONE** hour's ride from New-York; 11 rooms; spring water in the house, and good stable, coach-house and henery. Apply to GILMAN DUDLEY, Hastings upon Hudson, N. Y.

**TO LET—A HIGH-STOOP BROWN-STONE** house, situated on Lexington-av., near 30th-st., partially furnished. Rent low to a small family. Apply to F. D. SOMERS, office of Cameron Coal Company, No. 71 Broadway.

**TO LEASE—NOS. 313 AND 315 THIRD-AV., AND** Nos. 94 and 96 East 24th-st., (connected,) well located for coal-yard, stables, &c. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock; or at No. 95 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

**$2,000 PER YEAR WILL RENT THE FURNISHED** house No. 272 West 43d-st., to a small private and responsible party. The house is in the best condition, and frescoed. Apply on the premises, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

**TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC** frame house, situated in 1st-av., second house above 58th-st., west side, with an extra lot to be used as a garden only; rent $800 per annum from May 1. Apply at No. 140 East 31st-st., or to S. CHAPPELL, 36 Beaver-st.

**A SPLENDID HOUSE IN UNIVERSITY-PLACE** to lease for business purposes; contains 25 rooms, with magnificent suite on parlor floor, 25x75 feet. VAN ZANDT BROTHERS, No. 56 Wall-st.

**OFFICE ON FIRST FLOOR TO LET**—For one or two years an office on the first floor of a large store in Park-place, near Broadway, with a large basement, if desired. Apply at No. 9 Park-place.

**FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 79** Summit-st., Brooklyn; handsomely furnished, and immediate possession; rent, $150 per month.

HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

**A HOTEL TO LET, CONTAINING NINETEEN** rooms, with barn and one acre of ground. Inquire of C. DUSENBERRY, Tuckahoe, Westchester County, H. R. R.

**A SUITE OF ROOMS ON SECOND** floor, with parlor on first floor, to be vacated March 11, will be rented with first-class board. No. 88 Madison-av.

**FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—A** first-class house with all the modern improvements and thoroughly furnished throughout. Apply on the premises, No. 318 Washington-av., Brooklyn.

**TO LET—A ROOM ON BROADWAY, SECOND** floor, 25x65, suitable for an insurance office; possession immediately if required. Inquire at the office of the American Bank Note Company, No. 142 Broadway.

**BROADWAY, NO. 685, BETWEEN AMITY AND 4TH STS.**—The entire upper part of the store to let. Inquire on the premises, of JOHN S. PIERCE, or of M. S. BROWN, No. 2 Warren-st.

**TO LET—AT NO. 712 BROADWAY, (OPPOSITE** Washington place,) second and third floor; or lease to sale. Inquire of TILMAN, on the premises.

**TO LET—THE STORE AND FOURTH AND** fifth lofts, No. 45 Fulton-st. Inquire of JOSEPH WEST, on the premises, between 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.

**STABLE TO LET.—FIRE-PROOF BRICK** stable, No. 52 East 32d-st., water, gas, &c., to let to Nov. 1, 1867. HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

**TO LET—A NEW HOUSE IN 25TH-ST., BETWEEN** Lexington and 4th avs.; all the modern improvements and gas fixtures. Inquire on the premises.

**TO LET—UNFURNISHED—THE FOUR-STORY** English-basement house, No. 40 East 31st-st. Apply from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

**TO LET—HOUSE NO. 21 EAST 22D-ST., FULLY** and completely furnished. Apply to

WM. CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

**TO LET—THE MODERN THREE-STORY** dwelling-house No. 22 East 13th-st. For permit apply to J. B. IRELAND, No. 124 Nassau-st.

**TO RENT FURNISHED—COUNTRY SEAT** about two miles south of Poughkeepsie. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

**TO LEASE—SIX LOTS, SOUTH SIDE 14TH-ST.,** near Hudson River. Apply to G. BANYER, No. 13 West 21st-st.

**TO LET—ALL THE FOUR LOFTS IN THE** building No. 254 Broadway. For terms and particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

**TO LEASE—50x100 FEET ON UNION-SQUARE.** Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**TO LET—PART OF THE OFFICE NO. 8, NO. 8** Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

**ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR** desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

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### THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and MERRIMAC, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:

FULTON..........C. H. Townsend..Saturday, March 16
MERRIMAC........E. Van Sice........Saturday, March 30
ARAGO...........H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, April 13
MISSISSIPPI.....G. Sumner.........Saturday, April 27
FULTON..........C. H. Townsend..Saturday, May 11
MERRIMAC........E. Van Sice........Saturday, May 25
and every fourteen days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST-CLASS..........$120
SECOND-CLASS..........70

Through tickets to London $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board. For further information apply to

JOS. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, N. Y., or
JAS. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

### THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

JAVA leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 6.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 13.
CUBA leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 20.
AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 27.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 3.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 10.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$150
Second Cabin Passage..........100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$125
Second Cabin Passage..........80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

### ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Mar. 9
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Mar. 23
EUROPE..........LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, April 6
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, April 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
*These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.*
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway

STEAMER PEREIRE, FOR BREST AND HAVRE, will leave Pier No 50, North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, March 9, at 9 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 8 o'clock.

### NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

LOUISIANA, HARRINGTON..........SATURDAY, Mar. 9
THE QUEEN, GROGAN..............SATURDAY, Mar. 16
DENMARK, THOMSON...............SATURDAY, Mar. 23
ERIN, CUTTING..................SATURDAY, Mar. 30
And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.

Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Cabin passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $90 in gold; Steerage passage, $30 in currency.

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

### FROM NEW-YORK TO FRANCE DIRECT.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
SIR JAMES ANDERSON, Commander.

The French "Company of Charterers" of the GREAT EASTERN, having provided the ship with new boilers, and thoroughly refitted and refurnished her in every department, with special reference to this service, will run her regularly between New-York and Brest, as follows:

| LEAVING NEW-YORK. | LEAVING BREST. |
|---|---|
| TUESDAY.......April 9 | SATURDAY.......April 27. |
| THURSDAY.......May 16 | TUESDAY.......June 4 |
| SATURDAY.......June 2 | THURSDAY.......July 11 |
| TUESDAY.......July 30 | SATURDAY.......Aug. 24 |
| THURSDAY.......Sept. 12 | TUESDAY.......Oct. 1 |
| SATURDAY.......Oct. 19 | THURSDAY.......Nov. 7 |

TAKING ONLY FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS.

Passage rates in gold, or its equivalent, $140, $125, $100, according to location and size of room. Tickets for the home passage issued at a reduction of $20 to passengers returning previous to August. Passengers can be furnished on board with railroad tickets from Brest to Paris at the reduced rate of $10 50 for first-class and $7 50 for second-class, being a reduction of 25 per cent. on regular rates. Twenty cubic feet of baggage allowed to each passenger. Letters of credit issued for England and Continent.

For passage apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., Passage Agents, No. 84 Broadway.
For freight, to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 117 Front-st.

### STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamships of
THE ANCHOR LINE
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.
IOWA, CRAIG..........SATURDAY, March 16
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD......SATURDAY, March 23
From Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $110 and $90; steerage, $30.

Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.

Passengers also forwarded to Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

### CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
TARIFA..........March 6
ALEPPO..........March 13

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

### LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Mar. 9.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Mar. 16.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Mar. 30.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, April 13.

The British iron steamship CELLA, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, March 9.

Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF ANTWERP (new)..SATURDAY......Mar. 9
KANGAROO..............WEDNESDAY....Mar. 13
CITY OF BOSTON........SATURDAY......Mar. 16
CITY OF CORK..........WEDNESDAY....Mar. 20
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY......Mar. 23
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

| PAYABLE IN GOLD. | | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Cabin | $110 | Steerage | $30 |
| First Cabin to London | 115 | Steerage to London | 35 |
| First Cabin to Paris | 125 | Steerage to Paris | 45 |

Return tickets to Paris and back, $200 gold.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

### DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamer
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER,
From Antwerp..........SATURDAY, March 23
From New-York..........SATURDAY, April 13
taking passengers at the following rates:
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms..........$75—$90 00
Steerage..........32 50
From Antwerp—First Cabin..........90 00
Steerage..........40 00
EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin..........$170 | Steerage..........$67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.

Other first-class steamers will follow from either side every second SATURDAY.

Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

For passage or freight apply to
HILLER & CO., No. 3 Chambers-st.

### UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M., FROM PIER No. 4 NORTH RIVER.
The elegant side-wheel steamships
MORRO CASTLE....ADAMS......SATURDAY, Mar. 9
EAGLE..........GREENE....SATURDAY, Mar. 16
COLUMBIA.......BARTON....SATURDAY, Mar. 23
GARRISON & ALLEN, Ag'ts, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

### FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 22.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York

### ST. JOHN'S, P. R., ST. THOMAS, LAGUAYRA AND PORTO CABELLO.

The first-class steamship
MERCEDITA,
carrying the United States mails,
is now receiving freight at Pier 20 East River, and will sail WEDNESDAY, March 6, at 3 P. M. The boats of this line make connection with steamers from St. Thomas for Jamaica, Windward Islands, &c. For freight or passage apply to SMITH & DUNNING, No. 65 South-st.

### FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, will sail MONDAY, March 11, at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received as usual.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office, on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

## SHIPPING.

### 1867. HO! FOR THE GOLD MINES! 1867.

THE MONTANA AND IDAHO TRANSPORTATION LINE
WILL GIVE THROUGH BILLS LADING TO FORT BENTON, HELENA, VIRGINIA CITY, BANNOCK CITY, DIAMOND CITY, DEER LODGE, AND ALL POINTS IN THE MINING DISTRICTS.

All steamers of this line class A No. 1. We have our own trains to fulfill our contracts.

The A No. 1 light draught steamer AMELIA POE, THOMAS POE, master, will leave SATURDAY, March 16, (or as soon as navigation is open in Omaha.)

The A No. 1 light draught steamer YORKTOWN, G. W. EBERT, master, will leave on SATURDAY, March 23.

The A No. 1 light-draught steamer NYMPH NO. 2, CHARLES HARTON, Master, will leave ——, March 24.

The A. No. 1 light draught steamer G. A. THOMPSON, will leave TUESDAY, March 26.

The A No. 1 light draught steamer DEER LODGE, —— ——, master, will leave WEDNESDAY, April 3.

The A No. 1 light-draught steamer BERTHA, W. B. PERSIEL, master, will leave April 5.

The other boats of the line will be started during the season, as may be required.

For freight or passage, apply to
J. EAGER, Agent,
No. 41 Broad-st.; or
JOHN G. COPELIN, Agent,
S. E. corner Maine and Olive sts., St. Louis, Mo

### NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC, CHAS. HOYER, Master, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, April 6, at 8 A. M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, London, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
To be followed by the
BALTIC, Capt. A. G. JONES..........April 20
WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. WM. WEIR....May 4
FURTHER DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK:
June 1, June 15, June 29, July 20, Aug. 3.
For freight or passage apply to
ISAAC TAYLOR, President, No. 40 Broadway.

### GRAND EXCURSION.

TO THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The new and first-class ocean-going iron steamship
HAVANA, 2,000 tons burden,
STEPHEN WHITMAN, Commander,
will make an excursion from New-York to Havre and back, sailing from Pier No. 46 North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 17, at 12 o'clock M., taking passengers for Paris, London and Bremen. Returning, will sail from Havre on June 5, giving passengers holding excursion tickets about six weeks in Europe.

This magnificent steamship is divided into water-tight compartments, and has been newly furnished and elegantly fitted up expressly for this voyage.

The HAVANA will carry only first-class passengers.

An experienced surgeon on board.

Price of passage, in currency, to Havre and return, $250 and $300, according to size of state-room. To Havre only, $150 and $175.

For further particulars and passage apply to the agents,
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st., or
MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Franklin-st.

### PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon on MONDAY, March 11, 1867, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer MONTANA, for San Francisco, where passengers will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port at noon on WEDNESDAY, April 3, 1867, direct for Yokohama and Hong Kong.

Passengers who prefer to lie over ten days at San Francisco, Panama or Acapulco, can take the RISING STAR hence March 1, connecting with GOLDEN CITY.

Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

| | FIRST CABIN. | SECOND CABIN. |
|---|---|---|
| San Francisco to Yokohama | $250 | $170 |
| San Francisco to Kong Kong | 300 | 200 |

Due notice will be given of subsequent voyages.

For through tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st, to F. R. BABY, Agent.

### PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:

MARCH 1.—RISING STAR, Capt. W. G. FURBER, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. WATKINS.

MARCH 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.

MARCH 21.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. T. A. HARRIS, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports, 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong Kong, on April 3, 1867.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA.

VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

### FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY.......March 23 | SATURDAY.....April 20
At noon.
Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

### FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The fine, fast and favorite steamship
TYBEE,
D. CAULKINS, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, March 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

Receiving freight now.

N. B.—No charges made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad.

### FOR SAVANNAH—EVERY THURSDAY.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamers
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, March 7.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, March 14.

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely. Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and passage tickets with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

### EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River,
Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, Atkins, Commander, sails March 9.
SAN SALVADOR, Nickerson, Commander, sails Mar. 16

Through tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

### FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The regular and popular steamship EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. LOCKWOOD, will leave on WEDNESDAY, March 13, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY MORNING at Charleston.

Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—The A 1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA is now receiving cargo and will sail on SATURDAY, March 9, from Pier No. 14 East River, connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida Ports. Through bills of lading and passage tickets issued to all of the principal points on the South Carolina and connecting railroads.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

### FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship
MARY SANFORD, Capt. MORGAN,
will leave on SATURDAY, March 9, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.
The HUNTSVILLE sails on Saturday, March 16.

### FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GENERAL GRANT, Capt. G. W. COUCH, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, March 9, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GENERAL MEADE, will follow March 16.

### FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.
Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.

Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:25 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12 and 4:22, run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

## SHIPPING.

### NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
VIA NICARAGUA EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
Will dispatch the first-class steamships
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. BEHM, March 9,
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. SMITH, March 30,
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at noon, with passengers and freight at very low rates. Connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the fine steamships
AMERICA, Capt WAKEMAN, and
MOSES TAYLOR, Capt. BLETHEN.
For further information, apply to the North American Steamship Company.
WM. H. WEBB, President,
No. 54 Exchange-place, N. Y.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., N. Y.

### THE OLD LINE FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN,
every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY TUESDAY.—Murray's Steamship Line.—The new and elegant steamship VIRGO, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., on TUESDAY, March 12, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. Freight received daily. Freight marked care of Atlantic and Gulf Railroad will be forwarded free of charge. For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MATANZAS, on SATURDAY, March 9.
MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, March 16.
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, March 23.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

## RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:20 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
5:30 P. M.—Way train for Suffern.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45, 3:45, 4:30, 6:15 and *11 P. M.—*Daily. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM JAN. 3, 1867.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Yaphank Express train; and on Saturday nights for Riverhead.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations.

## STEAMBOATS.

### SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH,

SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.
FAVORITE STEAMBOAT META,
Capt. JOHN P. CORLIES,
Will leave south side of Barclay-st. Ferry as follows:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK. |
|---|---|
| Tuesday, 5th, 3 P. M. | Wednesday, 6th, 3 P. M. |
| Thursday, 7th, 3 P. M. | Friday, 8th, 8 A. M. |
| Saturday, 9th, 9 A. M. | Monday, 11th, 9 A. M. |
| Tuesday, 12th, 10 A. M. | Wednesday, 13th, 11½ A. M. |
| Thursday, 14th, 12 M. | Friday, 15th, 1½ P. M. |
| Saturday, 16th, 2½ P. M. | Monday, 18th, 3 P. M. |

### MARCH, 1867. SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

STEAMER SEA-BIRD
will leave Pier foot of Chambers-st. as follows:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | | LEAVE RED BANK. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday, March 4, | 3 P. M. | Monday, March 4, | 7 A. M. |
| Tuesday, March 5, | 3 P. M. | Tuesday, March 5, | 7½ A. M. |
| Wednesday, March 6, | 3 P. M. | Wednesday, March 6, | 8 A. M. |
| Thursday, March 7, | 3½ P. M. | Thursday, March 7, | 8 A. M. |
| Saturday, March 9, | 9½ A. M. | Friday, March 8, | 8 A. M. |
| Tuesday, March 12, | 10½ A. M. | Monday, March 11, | 8½ A. M. |

### THE OLD LINE.

SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 22 East River, (foot of Fulton-st.,) every SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15, and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

## MACHINERY.

R. HOE & CO., OF NEW-YORK, HAVE charged me with infringing their patent design for copying presses. The following letter from my counsel to them, together with the fact that since the delivery of said letter, which was on the day of its date, they have commenced no suit and taken no steps to vindicate their assumed right, will show an intelligent public who is the wrongdoer.
JOSEPH NAYLOR.

MILLER, STOUTENBURGH & PECKHAM,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
NO. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1867.

*Messrs. R. Hoe & Co., No. 31 Gold-st.:*

GENTLEMEN: Mr. Joseph Naylor, of Newark, N. J., has laid before us some letters of yours and of your counsel, Mr. Eugene Smith, in relation to an alleged infringement by him of patents for copying presses belonging to you.

These letters and statements are, to say the least, cold and severe. You claim that he has infringed, you warn his customers not to deal with him, you threaten to sue, and you ask if he will appear to a suit in this district and State. Now we have, on behalf of Mr. Naylor, denied the fact of infringement, and also of the validity of your alleged patent. We have offered to your solicitor to submit the matters in difference to arbitration to any fair man familiar with patent matters. We have also offered to appear for Mr. Naylor in any patent suit for damages or injunction you may see fit to bring.

We are then told by your solicitor that you will not arbitrate, and that he has no instructions to commence suit.

Now we will not stop to draw any inference from these facts—their bearing is apparent to all. We merely desire to write to you directly, and to say that on behalf of Mr. Naylor he claims and will continue to exercise the right to manufacture the copying presses of which you pretend to say he has no right; that if you are sincere in your statement that his presses are an infringement on yours, and are sincere in your threats to prosecute for an infringement, we will appear in any suit you may think proper to institute. On the other hand, if you are not sincere, if your threats are mere empty talk—*vox et præterea nihil*—we, on the part of Mr. Naylor, request you in all fairness toward him to say so, and to discontinue such threats and talk in the future.

Mr. Naylor will regard your failure to institute any suit, or to agree to any arbitration, as a confession of the groundlessness of your charges; and he instructs us, in case such charges are not forthwith retracted by you, to commence proceedings against you for the damages your slanders have caused him.

Hoping soon to hear from you, we remain,
Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
MILLER, STOUTENBURGH & PECKHAM.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS.
The best and most complete in use.
Circulars sent on application.
WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO.,
Utica, N. Y.,
and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York

GUN MACHINERY.—FOR SALE—PART OR the whole of a select lot of special machines, in perfect working order, comprising, among others, rifling machines, barrel drills, barrel lathes, barrel polishing, edging machines, revolving head lathes, &c., &c., and many valuable fixtures. Address W. NICHOLS, JR., Box No. 1,013, Boston, Mass.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N. J.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

$1,000.—AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY for making money; partner wanted in the very best paying traveling business in America, yielding a large daily income. Apply immediately at No. 237 Hudson-st.

$10,000 OR MORE IS WANTED TO increase, under favorable auspices, a well-established jobbing crockery trade in this city. Address CROCKERY, Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

A PRACTICAL BUILDER OF TWELVE years' experience would like to make an engagement with some party about building in some thriving country town where there is a chance for an energetic man to settle. Address W. B., Station L, N. Y.

TO CAPITALISTS—FOR SALE AT DENVER City, Colorado, a drug establishment, doing a large and profitable business, wholesale and retail; capital required, $25,000. Address "DRUGGIST," Box No. 842 Philadelphia Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a gent's furnishing and hoisery store, established 22 years, the present proprietor wishing to retire; one of the best stands in the City. Inquire of A. M. BENNET, No. 244 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $8,000 TO $10,000, in an established wholesale business, to take the place of a retiring partner; one acquainted with dry goods preferred. Address A., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT for sale at No. 306 Grand-st. Open from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., three days.

## PROPOSALS.

### PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 28th day of February, 1867, for the transportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868, on the following routes:

ROUTE NO. 1

From Fort McPherson, Nebraska Territory, or such points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Fort McPherson, or from Fort Laramie, Dacotah Territory, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Nebraska, west of longitude 102 degrees, in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 46 degrees in the Territory of Dacotah, west of longitude 104 degrees in the Territory of Idaho, south of latitude 44 degrees and east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver City.

ROUTE NO. 2.

From Fort Riley, State of Kansas, or such points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any posts or depots that are now or may be established in the State of Kansas or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, and to Fort Union, New-Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other point or points on the route.

ROUTE NO. 3.

From Fort Union or such other Depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.

ROUTE NO. 4.

From St. Paul, Minnesota, to such posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota and in that portion of Dacotah Territory lying east of the Missouri River.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed on Route No. 1 thirty million (30,000,000) pounds, on Route No. 2 twenty million (20,000,000) pounds, on Route No. 3 eight million (8,000,000) pounds, and on Route No. 4 three million five hundred thousand (3,500,000) pounds.

Proposals will be made for each Route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per hundred (100) pounds per hundred (100) miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year beginning April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868.

Bidders should give their names in full as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:
On Route No. 1 $250,000.
On Route No. 2 $200,000.
On Route No. 3 $100,000.
On Route No. 4 $50,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed:

"Proposals for army transportation on route No. 1, 2, 3 or 4," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1867, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily. For route No. 1, at Omaha, Nebraska Territory; for route No. 2, at Fort Riley, Kansas; for route No. 3, at Fort Union, New-Mexico; for route No. 4, at St. Paul, Minnesota, or at such other point for each of the several routes as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New-York, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Santa Fe, Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposal.

By order of the Quartermaster General.
ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and
Assistant-Quartermaster, U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22, 1867.

POSTPONEMENT OF OPENING BIDS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

The time for the opening of the proposals for army transportation, invited by advertisement from this office of Jan. 15, 1867, is hereby extended to 12 M. of THURSDAY, the 7th day of March, 1867.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Col. and Asst. Quartermaster U. S. A.

## DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.
SPRING TRADE.
NOW OPENING,
1,000 CASES STRAW GOODS,
LATEST SPRING STYLES AND SHAPES.
2,500 NEW STYLES PARASOLS.
A full assortment of best quality Ribbons, Velvet Ribbons, Velvets, Dress Trimmings in all the latest novelties, Buttons, Notions, French Flowers, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
DESCHAMP'S BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES,
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LINENS,
WHITE GOODS, FLANNELS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
No. 66 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
Fourteenth-st. and 6th-av.

PARIS.—AU PAGE, NO. 16 RUE VIVIENNE, bottom of the court-yard, on the left, first floor. Specialty for SILKS, MANTLES, HAUTES NOUVEAUTES.

## FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
NO. 277 CANAL-ST.,
MANUFACTURERS OF WALNUT, CHESTNUT and fine ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, will remove about the 1st of April to their new and spacious warerooms, corner of Spring and Crosby sts., one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

We have at present the largest and best stock of CHAMBER FURNITURE of any house in this City, which we will sell prior to our removal at a very great reduction in prices.

CHAMBER AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.—The greatest variety of CHAMBER SUITES, made from Walnut or Chestnut; also the most extensive assortment of ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, is to be found at wholesale or retail, at Nos. 206 and 208 Canal-st., corner Mulberry, by EDWARD W. BAXTER & CO. We are manufacturers, and sell at lower prices than any other house in the City.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

BRAUNSDORF & METZ, successors to Weil & Braunsdorf, offer their stock of well-assorted furniture, consisting of parlor, sitting-room, library, bed room, and dining-room suites, of the latest styles, to the public, at wholesale prices, at Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st.

N. B.—All goods warranted.

FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, parlor and chamber suites, looking glasses, mattresses, &c., regardless of cost, to close the business. B. M. COWPERTHWAIT, No. 11 Bowery.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN W. MILLS, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of PETER POILLON, JR., late of the town of Yonkers, in said county deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his office, No. 19 William-st., Room No. 18, New-York City, on or before the 15th day of June, A. D., 1867.

Dated this 5th day of December, A. D., 1866.
WM. B. BLACKWELL, Executor.
dec6-law6mTh

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 12th day of March, 1867, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1867:

Two panels of 100 Petit Jurors, each for a Supreme Court, Circuit, Parts 1 and 3.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors, each for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors, each for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2.

One panel of 150 Petit Jurors, for a Court of General Sessions.

One panel of 32 Grand Jurors, for a Court of General Sessions.
WM. C. CONNOR, Clerk.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Feb. 14, 1867.

DOCKS AND SLIPS, HOUSES, &C., TO RENT.—The Comptroller of the City of New-York will receive proposals until SATURDAY, March 16, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the letting for one year of such wharves, piers, houses, &c., the leases of which expire May 1, 1867.

Information concerning the location of the property may be had upon application to the Collector of City Revenue, at this office.

By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

"The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."

THE GOLD PEN—BEST AND CHEAPEST OF PENS

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

For sale at his Headquarters, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York, and by every duly appointed agent at the same prices.

A Catalogue, with full description of sizes and prices, sent on receipt of letter-postage. A. MORTON.

MARBLE MANTELS.—350 MANTELS ON hand of every style and quality, which will be sold for the next 60 days at a liberal deduction, at A. KLABER'S Mantel Warerooms, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Cut this out.

THREE (3) SHARES IN THE CONSUMERS BENEFIT COAL COMPANY for sale, price $20 $30 paid up. Address W. H., Box No. 168 *Times* Office. N. B.—Coal due on the above can be had at cost of working.

A. KELLER, J. SHAWHAN, G. W. TAYLOR, MEGIBBEN & BRO., and other favorite brands of Bourbon and Rye Whiskies. For sale by VIBBARD, FISKE & CO., No. 38 Broadway.

HILL'S HAIR DYE, 50 CENTS—BLACK, brown, instantaneous; best, cheapest in use; quantity equals $1 sizes. Depot No. 66 John-st. Sold by all druggists.

HILL'S ARCTIC OINTMENT—INSTANT pain reliever; cures weak eyes, burns, chilblains, biles, piles, bunions, all skin and flesh diseases. Depot No. 66 John-st. Sold by all drug and grocery stores.

WANTED—PEA COAL—A CONSTANT SUPPLY of clean Pea Coal; about 300 tons per annum, at No. 63 Cortlandt-st. F. HART & CO.

## AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Director..........MAX MARETZEK
OPENING OF THE ITALIAN OPERA SEASON,
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, March 7, at 8,
when will be presented Rossini's immortal comic opera,
THE BARBER OF SEVILLE,
with an inimitably great cast, including
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
BARAGLI, BELLINI, ANTONUCCI,
GIORGIO RONCONI
Conductor..........MAX MARETZEK
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) EVENING, March 8,
FRA DIAVOLO.
Miss C. L. KELLOGG, Mme. NATALI TESTA,
MAZZOLENI, BERNARDI, DUBREUL,
FOSSATI, GIORGIO RONCONI.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—FIRST MATINEE.
LA SONNAMBULA.
Miss AMALIA M. HAUCK, BARAGLI, ANTONUCCI
MONDAY—THE STAR OF THE NORTH.
TUESDAY—LA FAVORITA.
WEDNESDAY—FAUST.

The sale of reserved seats and tickets for any of the above-named performances will commence THIS MORNING, at the box-office of the Academy of Music; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; and at Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

SUBSCRIPTIONS
are still received at the box-office of the Academy.

PRICES OF ADMISSION WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:
General Admission..........$1 50
Secured Seats in Parquet or Balcony, according to location, Extra from Fifty Cents to One Dollar.
Family Circle..........75 cents.
Private Boxes, according to size and location, from..........$8 to $20

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. MATINEE.
Director..........Max Maretzek.
On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 9, at 1 o'clock,
FIRST GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
MATINEE. MATINEE.
LA SONNAMBULA.
MISS AMALIA M. HAUCK.
MISS F. STOCKTON, BARAGLI, ANTONUCCI
TICKETS, $1 50 EACH.
Can now be obtained at all the usual places.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Choice Reserved Seats in Parquette and Balcony can be had at the Theatre Ticket-office, in Reading-room Fifth-avenue Hotel.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—COMEDY.
Unparalleled success of the French Comedy.
SATURDAY EVENING, March 9, at 7½ precisely,
For the fifth and positively last time,
LA FAMILLE BENOITON,
(Original of "The Fast Family," performed at Wallack's.)
Comedy in five acts, by M. Victorien Sardou.
Ticket office at No. 678 Broadway, at H. Dardonville's.

BOWERY THEATRE.
THE OCEAN CHILD.
G. L. FOX, W. H. WHALLEY AND
MISS FANNY HERRING.
ALBERTINI, THE DUMB BOY.
THE SANCTUARY.
FRIDAY.—Benefit of Mr. W. C. Rayner.

MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
In THE FAIRY CIRCLE and
IN AND OUT OF PLACE,
AT THE BROADWAY THEATRE.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

HARTZ' TEMPLE OF MYSTERY.
Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats $1. Seats secured six days in advance, at the Hall, from 9 till 5.
Continued success and unbounded enthusiasm caused by the new programme, WITHOUT APPARATUS, and the greatest "Spectacular Illusion" of the day,
PROTEUS, PROTEUS, PROTEUS,
PROTEUS, PROTEUS, PROTEUS.
or, "WE ARE HERE." "BUT NOT HERE."
"The Basket Trick," "Growth of Flowers," "Floating Head," and other wonders, will be produced
EVERY EVENING at 8; SATURDAY at 2.
Wednesday, JUVENILE NIGHT. Children half price.

GRAND CONCERT
AT
PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN,
(Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's,)
ON TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 12, 1867,
At 8 o'clock,
BY F. F. MULLER,
The Organist and Musical Director,
assisted by the following distinguished artists:
MISS CLARA LOUISA KELLOGG,
Prima Donna of the Italian Opera.
MLLE. CAMILLA URSO, Violinist.
MR. GEORGE WILLIAM WARREN,
Organist of the Holy Trinity.
Tickets of admission, $1; to be obtained at Swayne's, No. 210, and S. Dyos & Co.'s, No. 246 Fulton-st.; Dickinson's drug-store, corner of Montague and Hicks sts., and also of Mr. Weld, the Sexton of the Church.
Doors open at 7 o'clock.

THE GREAT HISTORICAL PAINTING,
"THE REPUBLICAN COURT"
IN THE DAYS OF LINCOLN,
GIVING 70 OR 80 FINE PORTRAITS OF THE MOST PROMINENT PERSONS OF THE PERIOD.
BY P. F. ROTHERMEL.
NOW ON EXHIBITION, DAY AND EVENING.
INSTITUTE OF ART, (DERBY GALLERY,)
NO. 625 BROADWAY.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
Reserved seats for all first-class theatres, concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

## MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York or sent by mail, free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

RELIEF AT ONCE.—LADY INVALID, BE WISE IN TIME.—"Electricity is the only immediate emmenagogue," (monthly restorative,) without risk or danger. So says Prof. Thompson of the London University. Applied and relief guaranteed by Dr. and Mme. DUBOIS, No. 38 3d-av., near 10th-st., New-York. Beware of poisonous drugs and preparations. Send stamp for ladies' private letter of advice—worth fifty books. Home attention for patients during expected illness. Consultations during evenings till 9 P. M.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,359 New-York Post-office. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich st.

SPECIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL treatment for the cure of diseases of a private character. Recent cases cured in a very short time; where cases are of long standing, however, the patient will best appreciate the treatment. Patients should consult their own interest and be permanently cured by calling on Dr. GRINDLE, at No. 6 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Office, 195 Elm-st.

THE PRIVATE LYING-IN INSTITUTE, No. 6 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts. Dr. GRINDLE, Physician and Accoucher. Good rooms, board, nursing and medical attendance. All female complaints skillfully treated. Female remedies $5; sent by mail.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

THOUSANDS THAT WERE CONSIDERED irretrievably lost and beyond recovery, have been speedily and effectually cured by Dr. LEWIS' skillful and unerring mode of treatment. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP IS THE only remedy that will root out poisonous virus of a certain disease: all others dry it in the blood. No. 3 Division-street. Price $3, with a book of 60 pages.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated. $5 per vial. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops: best thing known: a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.: his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A.—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWERS' ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES, IF YOU REQUIRE A RELIABLE remedy to restore you, or valuable medical or surgical treatment, consult Dr. DURANT, No. 7 Beach-st.

## ASTROLOGY.

THE VEILED LADY—NOW AT NO. 373 Atlantic-st., near Bond, Brooklyn, will remain in that city but a short time longer. All who wish to test her powers must call early. Ladies from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Gentlemen from 5 to 8 P. M. Cars from all the ferries pass the door.

165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells all you want to know—losses numbers, diseases, &c.

## AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7 3-4.
NOW OR NEVER!
LAST DAY BUT TWO
of the Religious, Zoological Drama, the
CHRISTIAN MARTYRS.
written by
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM.
GORGEOUS SCENERY,
PROPERTIES and COSTUMES.
A GRAND TRIUMPHAL PROCESSION
will occur, in which will be introduced
VAN AMBURGH'S LIVING WILD ANIMALS.
GLADIATORIAL COMBATS IN THE COLISEUM.
THE CHRISTIAN MARTYRS THROWN INTO THE DEN OF LIONS.
On exhibition at all hours, the
ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS.
GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES!
MME. HINES, THE BEARDED LADY,
A GIANT AND GIANTESS, A LEOPARD CHILD,
TWO DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION,
COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY,
GRAND AQUARIA, HISTORICAL RELICS,
OVER 250,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
MONDAY, March 11, A NEW LOCAL DRAMA will be produced.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director.
MATINEES AT 2½
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Continued success of the charming Equestrian Fairy Spectacle, produced with
NEW AND GORGEOUS APPOINTMENTS
and replete with
MAGIC SURPRISES AND EFFECTS,
entitled the
SPRITE OF THE SILVER SHOWER.
SPRITE OF THE SILVER SHOWER.
EXCITING ACTS OF HORSEMANSHIP.
LEARNED LILLIPUTIAN PONIES.
EXTRAORDINARY ATHLETIC EXERCISES.

STEINWAY HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.
FOURTH CONCERT,
SATURDAY EVENING, March 9.
ORCHESTRA—EIGHTY PERFORMERS.
CONDUCTOR..........Mr. CARL BERGMAN
ORCHESTRAL PIECES—Symphony No. 2, Beethoven; Tasso, by Liszt, and Overture, Magic Flute, Mozart. SOLO PERFORMERS—Signor Lotti, tenor, and Mr. S. B. Mills, piano. Extra tickets for sale at the usual places. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
PUBLIC REHEARSAL NO. 12,
SATURDAY, March 9, at 10 o'clock A. M. Admission 50 cents. L. SPIER, Secretary.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.
THE ANNUAL
GRAND MASQUERADE BALL
OF THE
GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ,
will take place at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1867.
Tickets $15 each, admitting one gentleman and two ladies. Can be had of members of the Society only.
By order of the Committee.
H. C. F. KOCH,
Secretary.

CLOSING EXHIBITION
OF
ROSA BONHEUR'S GREAT
HORSE FAIR.
The public are respectfully informed that the celebrated Gallery of Paintings known as
THE WRIGHT COLLECTION,
and now on exhibition at
H. W. DERBY'S NEW ART ROOMS,
No. 845 Broadway, opposite Wallack's Theatre,
Will be positively sold
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
On the evening of MONDAY, March 18.
THE ENTIRE PROCEEDS
of the exhibition, till the day of sale, to be given to the
SOUTHERN FAMINE RELIEF COMMISSION.

THE "ACCIDENTALS" WILL SING at Mrs. Emma Baxter's Concert THIS EVENING, corner of 4th and South 2d sts., Williamsburg.

STUDIO BUILDING, NO. 51 WEST 10TH-ST.—Last week of De Haas' painting, "Farragut's fleet passing the forts below New-Orleans."

## LECTURES.

LECTURE TO-NIGHT.—THE FIRST OF the course before the Young Men's Association of St. Timothy's Church, will be delivered by Rev. R. S. HOWLAND, D. D., at Lyric Hall, corner of Broadway and 47th-st. Subject—*Romanism in Spain*. To commence at 8 o'clock. Admission, 75 cents. The proceeds to be applied in liquidating the debt on the new church edifice in 57th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

EDWARD CARSWELL, THE RENOWNED CANADIAN ORATOR, will lecture in the Presbyterian Church of Sea and Land, corner of Market and Henry sts., FRIDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Free tickets can be obtained of Messrs. Boughton & Ayman, publishers and booksellers, No. 13 Bible House.

REV. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., WILL LECTURE before the Lee Literary Union on FRIDAY EVENING, March 8, 1867, in the Universalist Church, corner of Bleecker and Downing-sts. Lecture at 8 o'clock P. M. Tickets, 30 cents.

A. A. FAVARGER ORGANIZES ONE more French class, and can be found for a few days at No. 9 University-place from 8½ to 9, from 1½ to 2 and from 5½ to 6.

## MEETINGS.

### SOUTHERN FAMINE RELIEF COMMISSION.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTE.
MEETING SATURDAY, AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.
ARCHIBALD RUSSELL, Chairman.
EDWARD BRIGHT, Cor. Secretary.
FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED, Rec'g Secretary.
JAMES M. BROWN, Treas'r, Office No. 61 Wall-st.
JOHN BOWNE, Acting General Agent.

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| JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, | J. PIERPONT MORGAN, |
| FRED. G. FOSTER, | GEO. CABOT WARD, |
| HOWARD POTTER, | CORNELIUS R. AGNEW, |
| JOHN M. BRUCE, JR., | E. C. COWDIN, |
| WM. T. COLEMAN, | DAN'L BUTTERFIELD, U.S.A |

Office at Nos. 1 and 2 Adams Express Buildings, No. 61 Broadway.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

NO. 1—ON BUSINESS WITH THE SOUTH.
MEETING WEDNESDAY, AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.
EDWARD BRIGHT, Ch'n, GEO. CABOT WARD,
JNO. TAYLOR JOHNSTON.

NO. 2—ON PURCHASING AND FORWARDING.
MEETING ON MONDAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.
HOWARD POTTER, Ch'n, DAN'L BUTTERFIELD,
E. C. COWDIN.

NO. 3—ON BUSINESS WITH THE NORTH.
MEETING ON TUESDAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.
FRED. LAW OLMSTED, Ch'n, FRED. G. FOSTER,
C. R. AGNEW.

NO. 4—ON CITY COLLECTIONS.
MEETING ON THURSDAY, AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN, Ch'n, JOHN M. BRUCE, JR.,
SAM'L D. BABCOCK, WM. T. COLEMAN.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE MONTHLY meeting for March will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, the 7th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at its rooms in the Cooper Building.
SALEM H. WALES,
Rec. Secretary.

## INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
Classical French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AT CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.—Eighteen instructors; eight departments; $300 a year. No extras (except piano music.) Term opens April 15. Lewis' gymnasium for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, for young gentlemen from 7 to 13 years. Day and boarding scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete instruction; gymnastics. Circulars at CHRISTERN'S, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 93d-st.
PROF. E. FEZANDIE, Director.

LESPINASSE FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL, Washington Heights.—French is the language of the school; classics, mathematics and commercial studies; thirty acres of beautiful grounds. Circulars, Broadway, No. 183, Milhau's drug-store; No. 701, music-store; No. 913, Leroy's drug-store.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. Terms reasonable. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically, as used in the best New-York houses. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMEN, GRADUATE, prizeman and first honorman of Trinity College, will take one or two pupils in English, classics, mathematics and French. Address M. A., Room No. 16, No. 1,193 Broadway.

A. A. FAVARGER ORGANIZES ONE more French class, and can be found for a few days at No. 9 University-place, from 8½ to 9, from 1½ to 2, and from 5½ to 6.

FEMALE COLLEGE—BORDENTOWN N. J.—Summer session commences March 6. For catalogue address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for young ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A native French teacher resides in the family.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address MISS EMILY NELSON.

MORNING SCHOOL—ALSO, CLASSES IN drawing, painting and music, at Miss BLACKWELL'S studio, No. 1,193 Broadway.

## TEACHERS.

THE UNITED STATES EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE is an agency, the objects of which are:
1ST. To assist teachers in securing suitable situations.
2D. To enable schools and families to secure good teachers, and to transact other business connected with schools.

All who are in search of situations, well qualified instructors for seminaries, public schools or families, will find it to their advantage to consult this Institute.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A lady to teach French for seminary in Connecticut; also, other teachers for schools in and out of the City. We refer, by permission, to Prof. H. G. Eastman, LL.D., President Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and Rev. D. C. Cole, D. D., Pastor R. D. Church, Yonkers, N. Y. Address or call upon C. W. HANKS & CO., No. 54 Greene-st., N. Y., nearly opposite Ivison, Phinney, Blakeman & Co.

A GRADUATE OF A SCOTCH UNIVERSITY, having 9 years' experience in teaching, and who, since his arrival in America, has been engaged in a first-class school near New-York, desires an engagement; in addition to thorough classics, English and mathematics, he can teach elementary French and German; excellent testimonials. Address SCHOLASTIC, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

A LADY WISHES AN IMMEDIATE ENGAGEMENT, in City or country, as teacher of English, with rudiments of French and music; satisfactory references given. Address Miss E. M. H., Brooklyn Post-office.

## AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN—TO-NIGHT AT 7¾.
EDWIN BOOTH
in the role of
SHYLOCK,
in Shakespeare's play of
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE,
being the third of the
BOOTH GRAND REVIVALS!
In the cast, Mmes. Methua Scheller, Cushing, Morton, Messrs. Donaldson, Duff, Leffingwell, Gotthold, Barton, Hill, Decker, Hinton, Oliver, Duell, Andrews, Davidge, Burroughs, &c.
THE SCENERY.—1. The Rialto. 2. A Venetian Street. 3. Church of San Giovanni. 4. The Place of St. Mark. 5. The Hall of the Senate, by Charles W. Witham. 6. A Hall in Portia's House. 7. A Garden in Genoa, by Hilliard.
Box office open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., where seats may be secured twelve days in advance.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
Mr. STUART begs to announce that
on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 9,
there will be a
GRAND BOOTH MATINEE,
of
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE,
The third of the BOOTH REVIVALS.
He trusts that this announcement will be considered a sufficient reply to the many communications addressed to him on this subject. The performance will commence at 1 o'clock precisely, and terminate at 3:45 o'clock, enabling parties residing at Staten Island, New-Jersey, and on the lines of all the leading railroads, to reach home in seasonable time.
SEATS MAY NOW BE SECURED.
SATURDAY EVENING, March 9,
BENEFIT OF J. NEWTON GOTTHOLD.

WINTER GARDEN. EXTRA
GRAND BOOTH MATINEE.
ON
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 9.
EDWIN BOOTH AS SHYLOCK.
Secure your seats.

WINTER GARDEN. A CARD
MR. J. NEWTON GOTTHOLD
begs to announce to his friends and the public that his
FIRST BENEFIT
in this City will take place on
SATURDAY EVENING, March 9.
He will appear for the first time as
JULIAN ST. PIERRE
in the play of
THE WIFE.
Seats may now be secured.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
*This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald*
THURSDAY EVENING, March 7, 1867.
ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-NINTH PERFORMANCE OF THE
BLACK CROOK,
with Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
AND THE
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
TWENTY-NINTH GRAND MATINEE,
SATURDAY, March 9, 1867, at 1 o'clock.
ADMISSION TO MATINEE:
Parquet and Dress Circle..........$1
Family Circle..........50c
Curtain rises at night at 7½; at Matinee, 1.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Announcement is respectfully made that the repetition of the successful Comedy entitled
A DANGEROUS GAME,
and the production of the great Drama,
HENRY DUNBAR,
which created so marked a sensation on its presentation here last season, is for the present postponed, on account of the brilliant reception awarded to the new drama by WATTS PHILLIPS, Esq., entitled
INVESTMENT,
which will be given
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
with entirely new scenery by Messrs. H. Isherwood and G. Evans; Costumes by Messrs. G. Flannery and Benschoten; Furniture and Appointments by Mr. James Timony; Mechanical Effects by Mr. Henry Butler; and appropriate Music by Mr. Edward Mollenhauer; and splendid cast of characters, including Messrs. J. W. WALLACK, CHARLES FISHER, GEORGE HOLLAND, A. W. YOUNG, B. T. RINGGOLD, J. C. WILLIAMSON, GEO. BROWNE, W. J. LEONARD, T. WARD, T. GRAHAM, Mrs. FANNY MORANT, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss TIMONY.
ACT FIRST.
DRAWING-ROOM IN JONATHAN GARROWAY'S HOUSE.
SIR ARTHUR TURNED MAN OF BUSINESS AT LAST.
Twelve months elapse between the 1st and 2d Acts.
ACT SECOND.
CAPEL COURT, WITH THE EXTERIOR OF STOCK EXCHANGE AND INTERIOR OF TRANSFER AND COUPON'S OFFICE.
FAILURE OF THE GREAT MAELSTROM BANK.
ACT THIRD.
DRAWING ROOM IN GARROWAY'S HOUSE.
SPECULATION AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.
ACT FOURTH.
ROOM IN GARROWAY'S HOUSE.
BOUDOIR AND SITTING ROOM OF BLANCHE PLYNLIMMON.
A SAFE INVESTMENT.
Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Continued success of the great local romance, the
STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
THIRD WEEK OF THIS GREAT MIRROR OF
LIFE IN THE METROPOLIS,
which has been presented to an unbroken
SUCCESSION OF DENSELY-CROWDED HOUSES
since the first night of its production.
GRAND STREETS-OF-NEW YORK MATINEE on
SATURDAY next, commencing at 1 o'clock.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Managers..........Lewis Baker and Mark Smith
Third week of the brilliant and accomplished artist,
LADY DON,
who will appear THIS EVENING in two of her most celebrated roles:
PERSEUS,
in Brough's successful Burlesque of
PERSEUS AND ANDROMEDA;
OR,
THE MAID AND THE MONSTER;
and
MRS. SMYLIE,
in Tom Taylor's exquisite comedy of
NINE POINTS OF THE LAW.
MR. MARK SMITH, MR. LEWIS BAKER,
and their unapproachable
COMEDY AND BURLESQUE COMPANY
will appear in both pieces.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
G. W. H. GRIFFIN..........Manager.
FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth-st.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
Every night until further notice will be produced the
GRAND SPECTACULAR BURLESQUE,
THE BLACK CROOK.
First week of the reappearance of
MR. OTTO BURBANK.
In connection with the MOST ENTERTAINING MINSTREL ENTERTAINMENT in the City.
GEORGE CHRISTY will appear every night.
Doors open at 7..........To commence at 8 o'clock.

KELLY AND LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.

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| Stop that | Grand success | Demon Dance, 9:30; |
| Laughing, | Crowded houses. | Agony ends, 10. |
| Naughty Girls. | LEON, LEON, | Brooks' Brigade, |
| CENDER LEON. | in Burlesque, | Belisario |
| Managaear | Operas and | and other |
| Ballet Troupe. | Fairy Dance. | Luxuries |

SECOND SOIREE OF CHAMBER MUSIC, AT STEINWAY'S ROOMS.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, March 7, at 8 o'clock,
By Messrs. W. MASON, THEO. THOMAS,
J. MOSENTHAL, G. MATZKA and F. BERGNER.
PROGRAMME.
Trio, E flat, Op. 100..........Schubert.
Novelletten Piano Solo, Op. 21..........Schumann.
Quartette, F, Op. 59, No. 1..........Beethoven.
SINGLE TICKETS, $1 50.
May be had at the principal music-stores.

BUNYAN TABLEAUX, LARGEST PANORAMA in the world. Sixty magnificent scenes, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrims' Progress. Union Hall, Broadway and 23d-st. Open every night at 7; commencing at 7¾. Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock.
ROBERT J. GREENWOOD,
Manager and Proprietor.

## MUSICAL.

KINDT & MANZ
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.

All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

WATERS' SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS, the best manufactured, to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Old pianos taken in exchange. Liberal discount to teachers and clergymen. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.
HORACE WATERS.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.—Fifty-six gold or silver medals, or other highest premiums awarded them. Used and recommended by the best organists generally. Fifty styles, $75 to $1,000.

New and second-hand instruments rented on favorable terms.

Warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let.

Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

ORGANIST.—A POSITION AS ORGANIST AND director of music, in a Protestant Church, is desired by a gentleman of experience in the above. Address ORGANIST, Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

SOPRANO.—A FIRST-CLASS SOPRANO, WITH a well cultivated voice, will accept an engagement in any prominent church. Address CHURCH MUSIC, care of Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE OF HAINES BROS. SEVEN-and-a-quarter pianos, almost new; will be sold very cheap if bought immediately. Apply at J. & G. MARER'S, 3d-av., corner of 126th-st., Harlem, N. Y.

## DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., southwest corner of 14th-st. Open TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Ladies, 2 to 4 P. M.; Misses and Masters, 4 to 6 P. M.; Gentlemen, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, 8 to 10 P. M.
NEW CLASSES ARE NOW FORMING.

## BILLIARDS.

PARLOR BILLIARD TABLES.
We have on hand an assortment of parlor billiard tables suitable for rooms that will not admit large tables. For learning billiards and as a source of amusement in the home circle, they are equal to ordinary size tables.
PHELAN & COLLENDER.
Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st.

# LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

## LOSS OF A STEAMER AT SEA.

### Burning of the Andalusia off Hatteras—Probable Loss of Several Passengers and Some of the Crew—Loss of the "Independent" Hose Carriage.

The telegraph informs us of the loss of another New-York steamer at sea by fire. The steamship *Manhattan* arrived at Charleston yesterday morning, having on board Capt. West and part of the crew and passengers of the steamship *Andalusia*, from New-York, for that port, which was burnt at sea, off Hatteras, on Sunday evening. The fire originated forward of the boiler. In the confusion Edward North, Purser, of Charleston; Jas. McMillen, Third Assistant Engineer; Frank Dougherty and Antoine Martin, seamen; Jacob Locknow, New-York, pilot; Michael Griffin, porter; Hugh Farmer, stoker, and four gentlemen passengers, names not ascertained, became missing and are supposed to be lost. The *Andalusia* and cargo are a total loss.

The intelligence of the loss of the steamer *Andalusia*, while on her voyage to Charleston, S. C., includes the announcement that the hose-carriage, intended as a present from the New-York firemen to the Columbia firemen, was on board. It may be remembered that this handsome piece of mechanism was described in the Times about a month ago. The carriage was silver-plated, beautifully painted, polished and decorated. Forward of the hose-reel was a chime of silver bells, immediately below which was a shield, with the inscription, "Presented by the New-York Firemen's Association to Independence Engine Company of Columbia, S. C., February, 1867." The carriage was built by Sickles, of this City, and cost $3,000.

The Committee on Presentation were to have sailed for Charleston on the 23d ult., and consisted of Henry Wilson, President of the New-York Firemen's Association, Robert Wright, Councilman Wm. Lamb, F. A. Ridstok, Capt. J. W. Downing, J. F. Burns, T. Lawrence, J. H. Frollegh, A. Clearman, P. Y. Everett, C. Rockefeller. Whether these gentlemen were on board the *Andalusia*, which sailed on Saturday, the 2d inst., or went out on the 23d of February, we do not know, but it is probable they went out on the 23d, as they intended.

The ill-fated steamer was a first-class vessel, having just been put in order at great expense. She was built at Fair Haven, Conn., was formerly in the United States Navy, under the name of *Iuka*, 1,000 tons burden, and about two years old. The *Andalusia*, at the time of her loss, was under the command of Capt. Wm. H. West, and had on board a full cargo, partially insured. The following is a list of her passengers: G. H. Collins, John Daly, Bernard Burns, Wm. J. Pease, Jr., Thomas C. Nelson, J. C. Ayer, Mrs. Rosa Burns, Mrs. Margaret Dixson.

A later dispatch from Charleston says the following passengers of the steamer *Andalusia*, which was destroyed by fire Sunday night, off Cape Hatteras, are known to be saved:

Thomas C. Nelson, Augusta, Ga.
Bernard F. Burns, New-York City.
Mrs. Rosa Burns, New-York City.
Mrs. Margaret Dixson, Charleston.
George W. Ward.
—— Conway.
—— Borosco.

The following is a list of the officers and crew of the steamer, who were saved:

Capt. W. H. West.
Charles Norton, mate.
Octavius Crowell, second mate.
Malcom McFarlan, seaman.
W. Scott, seaman.
Harvey McDwatt, seaman.
Michael Cromwell, seaman.
Alexander McClain, seaman.
William Welch, seaman.
George Gregin, boy.
Francis Copper, steward.
John Garcia, second steward.
Henry Fleichman, mess-mate.
J. E. Dimon, cook.
Fred. Grunin, cook.
William Alden, chief engineer.
David Thompson, first assistant engineer.
James Steel, fireman.
Edward Wheeler, fireman.
Thomas Davis, fireman.
Patrick Hurston, fireman.
Hugh McClear, fireman.
Thomas P. Smith, coal-passer.
John Fannon, coal-passer.
John Jennons, oiler.
John McMullen, oiler.
John Greeney, mess boy.
Henry Snyder, pantryman.
Fred. Smith, waiter.
George McCloud, waiter.

W. J. Pease, Jr., of New-York, and three gentlemen whose names are unknown, passengers, and Patrick Herman, fireman, are missing, and it is supposed they are lost.

## COCK FIGHTING.

### A Gathering of the Fancy at Union Hill, N. J.—Fighting a "Main" for $500 a Side—Brutality of the Unfeathered Bipeds—The Pleasant Pastimes of Jersey "Sports."

Receiving a mysterious intimation that an affair of some importance in sporting circles was about to come off, yesterday afternoon, at an out-of-the-way place in the outskirts of Hoboken, we started in that direction, with the design of laying before our readers a full account of the occurrences which might take place.

It was said that careful and secret preparations had been made for the purpose of getting up an extraordinary exhibition of cock-fighting, a great "main" having been made for the occasion, which would call out a full representation of the "fancy" as well as the "roughs" of New-York. Not having a fancy for roughing it ourselves, we felt somewhat anxious to conceal our purposes in "mixing in" with such an affair; but owing to the lateness of the hour at which our information was received, we were obliged to set out in our usual costume, trusting to the universal adaptability of a newspaper man for the means of getting extricated from any difficulties which might arise in the course of our investigations.

Crossing the Barclay-street ferry, we entered the horse car for "Union Hill and Weehawken," together with about a dozen good-humored gentlemen, whose general appearance was suggestive of gin-cocktails and brandy-smashes, and after a ride of about three miles and a half, during which we strove to cultivate an intimate acquaintance with our fellow-travelers, and become possessed of some items of information respecting the object of our journey, we arrived at two big lager-beer breweries and a collection of houses, known as "Union Hill." Following in the wake of our companions, we presently appeared in the bar-room of Mitchell's Hotel, where twenty-five or thirty men were engaged in smoking, drinking and talking. It was quite evident that there was no particular desire to keep the affair secret, and, in fact, we soon learned that in that part of the world cock fighting is regarded as an innocent and diverting pastime, combining pleasure with profit, patronized occasionally by the guardians of the public peace, and deserving of encouragement by every one interested in the improvement of Shanghais and Cochin Chinas.

THE COCK-PIT

was discovered in a rickety frame building in the rear of the hotel, and consisted of a circular area about twelve feet in diameter, surrounded by a low railing and covered with a rag carpet, upon which were chalked in the centre of the ring, two lines about two feet apart, where the cocks were to be set up. An arrangement of seats of a primitive description environed the inclosure. One corner of the room was occupied by a red-hot stove, and another by a decrepit individual with a withered hand and a club foot, seated before a table improvised out of a couple of boards and spread with a "sweat-cloth" on which he invited the bystanders to engage in what he called his "little guess game."

At about 3 o'clock P. M. the votaries of the cock-pit began to enter the room, each paying the trifling sum of $3 to the little man in the bar-room outside who furnished the tickets—a price which it was supposed would secure a very select and reputable assemblage.

In conversing with several of the initiated we learned that these games, though prohibited by the State law, were regularly carried on there every week with little or no attempt at concealment. The business of rearing the cocks is largely engaged in by several persons, one man—Drake by name—being pointed out to us, who raises two or three hundred every year, putting them out among the farmers in the vicinity, so that each bird may become accustomed to "ruling the roost," and thus acquire confidence and pluck. They are subjected to a regular course of training for a few weeks before the fight, so that they may be in proper condition, and before being brought into the pit, are "heeled," or provided with steel spurs, which are formidable weapons, an inch and a quarter in length, firmly fastened over the natural spurs of the fowl.

A "main" is a certain number of matches or battles to be fought for a fixed wager, with a smaller sum depending on the issue of each match so as to insure fair play. In this instance, Brummey "made" the main and Drake fought it for a wager of $500.

About a hundred men composed the crowd, made up of farmers from the vicinity and saloon keepers and sporting men from Hoboken and Jersey-City, with a considerable sprinkling from Gotham, and nearly all appeared to be well versed in the business. After some delay the first pair of "birds" was brought in and the sport began. Betting by the partisans of the respective sides was now the order. "I'll go eight to ten on Brummey." "Sixteen to Twenty." "I'll take that." "Who'll go twenty-five even?" and similar expressions, interlarded with oaths, formed the staple of the conversation.

There seemed to be two or three leading characters whose bets were generally successful. One fellow, with a cast in his eye, and who boasted that "he had always been on hand, ever since he was big enough, so that they'd let him into a cock-pit," had the shrewdness to win almost every time.

It was noticeable that the interest in the contest was entirely dependent on the sums at stake. The excitement was altogether mercenary. To a novice, the noble carriage of the game cocks, their courage and unwavering pluck, fighting bravely to the last until death closed the scene, was an exhibition of qualities which can never fail of exciting admiration, but among the *habitués* of the place the only question seemed to be which would win and whose were the stakes.

There could be no doubt of the brutalizing tendency of the whole affair. All the surroundings tended to immorality. The bar was well patronized during the intervals between the matches, and the "little guess game" in the corner received its share of attention.

After witnessing three battles, in each of which one of the brave combatants bit the dust, and learning that "they would keep it up" probably till 12 o'clock at night, we came away with the well-settled impression that of the two classes of bipeds engaged in the transaction the feathered ones were decidedly the most worthy of our respect and consideration.

## ASH WEDNESDAY OBSERVANCES.

### The Opening of the Lenten Season—Services at the Catholic Churches—The Progress of Ritualism at St. Albans—Solemn Services at Trinity Church.

Yesterday Ash Wednesday, and the first of the forty days of Lent, was observed throughout the City by the different churches, who still preserve the reverence accorded to it at one time by all the Christian Church. Most tenacious of the ancient ceremonies and observances of the day are the members of the Roman Catholic Church, as these not only keep the day sacred in commemoration of certain periods in the history of the Jewish nation, and of the forty days in the wilderness of our Saviour, but bow themselves before their altars in repentance for past sin, and receive from the finger of the officiating priests the ashes symbolic of their mortality, penitence and humility. Masses were said at all the Catholic Churches, and the Lenten season initiated by the peculiar observances of the day.

THE DAY AS OBSERVED BY THE RITUALISTS.

No less observant of forms than the Roman Catholics are the modern Ritualists, who celebrate each remarkable epoch in Church history with a pomp and circumstance, in some particulars if not all, as marked as do the Catholics. We have before on several occasions described the mode of worship practiced at St. Alban's Chapel, Forty-second-street. The so-called innovations upon the simple forms of the Episcopal service, have called for considerable comment since the candles were first lighted on the altar of St. Alban's a year ago, but opposition seems to give vigor to the new institution rather than retard its progress.

Yesterday the holy season of Lent was ushered in by priests and acolytes, golden crucifixes, tapers, chants, genuflections and such like officiating paraphernalia and observances as but a few years ago could not be seen outside the edifices of the Greek or Romish Churches.

The altar and sanctuary were ornamented in gorgeous style with crucifix and candelabra, and the antependium of the altar was of purple cloth—the true Lenten color—emblazoned with the symbolic Cross and Lamb. The pulpit and sacristy were also ornamented in similar fashion, and clusters of tapers were on either side.

The services commenced with a procession of priests and acolytes chanting the hymn. "Forty days and forty nights." The procession was led by Rev. Messrs. Morrell, Noyes and Elmendorf—the two former taking seats outside the altar rail, and the lattear advancing to the altar where he read the morning prayer. This was followed by the chanting of the Venite and the Benedicite, joined in by the choir. After the introductory service was ended, Mr. Morrell, as officiating priest, appeared in chausuble surplice and stole of the Lenten purple, and ornamented on the back and breast with the emblems before named. The services were then proceeded with, and marked by the frequency of genuflection, the reading of Initiatory Prayer, with the back toward the people, and the tolling of the bell, before described. On ascending the pulpit, the priest blessed himself in the same manner precisely as that pursued by the priests of the Romish Church prior to their preaching, by making the form of the cross upon the person—placing the fingers of the right hand first to the forehead, next to the heart, and then to the left and right shoulders, repeating the words, "In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, Amen." At the close of an eloquent sermon the reverend gentleman descended from the pulpit and again approached the altar with all the evidences of humility before shown, and there concluded the ecclesiastic service.

The chapel was thronged by worshippers and those who gathered more from motives of curiosity than the desire to participate in the services.

TRINITY CHURCH.

At Trinity Church the day was observed in the customary manner, and the attendance was large. The fine choir, as usual, lent its valuable aid to the impressive services.

The following were the choral exercises:

A highly impressive discourse was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Dutton, who took his text—Isaiah 58th chapter, 5th, 6th and 7th verses.

> "Is not this the fast that I have chosen? a day for man to afflict his soul? is it to bow down his head as a bulrush and to spread sackcloth and ashes under him? Wilt thou call this a fast and an acceptable day to the Lord?
>
> "Is not this fast that I have chosen? to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke.
>
> "Is it not to deal thy bread to the hungry, and that thou bring the poor that are cast out to thy house? when thou seest the naked that thou cover him; and that thou hide not thyself from thine own flesh?"

## Commencement of the New-York College of Dentistry.

The first annual commencement of the New-York College of Dentistry, took place last evening at Steinway Hall. Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather a large audience of ladies and gentlemen were in attendance. Dr. Eleazer Parmly, President of the College, presided; and on the platform were the Faculty, consisting of Dr. W. H. Dumello, N. W. Kingsley, Dr. J. S. Dodge, Jr., Dr. F. D. Weisse, Dr. R. King Browne, and Dr. C. A. Seeley, together with a number of invited guests, among whom was Mayor Hoffman. Mr. Kingsley, Dean of the Faculty, read the annual report, from which it appeared that the first class of the College numbers thirty members. The College was chartered eighteen months ago, but the first course of lectures commenced last November, and has just closed. The number of graduates at this commencement was nine. The regular course comprises three years, but graduates of medical colleges, and physicians of five years' practice, are entitled to degrees after one course of lectures, with the attending practice at the Infirmary and sustaining a thorough examination. This year's graduates belong to that class. This explanation was made by the President in answer to a question which he said had been asked, how they could have a graduating class the first year.

After prayer by Rev. Dr. Rice, Dr. W. W. Allport, of Chicago, delivered the address to the Graduating Class, which was a sensible, practical discourse, inculcating the necessity of industry, economy, honesty, sobriety and fair-dealing as indispensable requisites to the success of all professional men.

President Parmly then conferred the degree of "Doctor of Dental Surgery" upon the members of the Graduating Class, which consisted of Messrs. Hodgson, of Ithaca; Allen, of New-York; Lyon, of New-York; Brown, of Connecticut; Bernard, of California; Dutch, of California; Myers, of Germany; Tucker, of Tennessee, and Horne, of New-York.

Mayor Hoffman was then introduced and briefly addressed the audience. He was glad to hail the establishment of the College of Dentistry and honored its founders. Through its influence the dentists' vocation, which had long ranked as a mere trade, would be elevated to the dignity of a profession. Not that a trade was less honorable than a profession; all labor was equally honorable, but a trade or a profession was dignified in proportion to the intelligence and intellect that guided it. By intellect and genius the painter became an artist, the stone-cutter a sculptor, &c. Alluding to the compliment to the City of New-York with which the President had introduced him to the audience, he said that as its Chief Magistrate he was bound in duty to acknowledge it. New-York was, indeed, a noble City—noble in its charities, in its intelligence, in its public spirit, and notwithstanding the persistent efforts that appeared to be made in the Press and out of the Press to give it a bad name at home and abroad, he would venture the assertion that there was not a city in the world of equal population in which life was so safe, property so well protected, and the personal liberty of every individual so well secured as in the City of New-York. The Mayor closed his remarks by counseling the graduates who had just received their degrees, to pursue their profession with industry, honesty and temperance as their guides and they could not fail of success wherever they might go.

After a few remarks from Prof. Hitchcock the exercises closed.

## Society of the Alumni of the University (New-York) Medical College.

At a large meeting of the Alumni of the University Medical College resident in New-York and vicinity, held on Tuesday evening in the Council-room of the University, the organization of an Alumni Association was completed. Dr. Samuel S. Purple, of New-York, was elected President; Drs. Satchwell, of North Carolina; McCann, of Virginia; Leaming and Hewit, of New-York; Ayres, of Brooklyn, and Lente, of Cold Spring, Vice-Presidents; Dr. H. M. Brush, of New-York, Secretary; Dr. George R. Smith, of Brooklyn, Treasurer; Dr. H. H. Sprague, of West Farms, Collegiate Historian. Councilors from various States of the Union and from the British Provinces were also elected. It was voted to adjourn subject to the call of the President and Secretary, until some time in October, to listen to an address by Prof. George T. Elliot, M. D., after which the alumni supper is to be given. More than 2,600 men have graduated from this institution from various parts of the Union and from the Canadas, Central America and the West Indies.

## POLICE TRIALS.

### A Revolver that Went Off—An Officer in Trouble for Answering the Call of a Servant Girl—Non-Interference of a Patrolman with a Violator of the Excise Law—Expensive Coach-Hire—Result of a Woman's Application for Lodgings, &c.

Before Commissioners Acton and Manierre.

Of the hundred or more trials of policemen yesterday, the following are the principal ones of interest:

A MISSING PISTOL.

Patrolman Michael J. Kelly, of the Twentieth Precinct, was charged by Capt. Hedden with not having delivered to the Property Clerk a revolver taken by him from a prisoner. Capt. Hedden testified that Kelly arrested Bernard Quinn on the 22d of July last for threatening to shoot one John Dugan. The officer took a revolver from the prisoner, carried it to the Station-house, but failed to deliver it to the Property Clerk at headquarters, thus violating the rule which requires that all property coming into possession of members of the force, and which shall not be delivered to any claimant within twenty-four hours, shall be sent to the Property Clerk. Some time in the month of February, Quinn appeared at the Station-house and inquired what had become of his revolver. Capt. Hedden, supposing it had taken the usual course, referred him to the Property Clerk, but that officer had seen nothing of it. On further inquiry, it was found that Kelly left the pistol with Sergt. Decker. On the 25th February it seems that Sergt. Decker delivered, or caused to be delivered, to the Property Clerk a revolver, which was produced on trial. The most curious part of the case is, that at the point of the production of the pistol, Patrolman James Canoll stepped forward and identified it as one that Sergt. Decker had borrowed from him.

Sergt. Moses J. Decker did not put in an appearance, and the charge against him for taking a pistol from a prisoner on the 22d of July and not accounting for it up to this time, and also for borrowing Canoll's revolver and delivering it to the Property Clerk on the 25th February, in place of the one belonging to Quinn, will be tried next week. Of course Officer Kelly fully vindicated himself.

"NOT PROVEN."

Capt. Wilson, of the Twenty-first Precinct, charged Patrolman Robert S. Olmstead with being off post in the dwelling-house No. 399 Fourth-avenue, from 5:10 to 5:40 A. M., 15th February, and of making a false report that he was called there to search for thieves.

Thos. Ryan testified that he was at home that morning, but knew nothing about thieves being in the house; when the roundsman came to inquire if an officer had been called by a servant girl to search for thieves witness discharged the girl immediately; further the servant had been in his employ but ten days, and the officer has been on the force but a short time. Olmstead said that he searched the cellar, but as he found no thief, did not deem it necessary to disturb Mr. Ryan or any of the people up stairs. Those who heard the case could not doubt that the officer intended to discharge his duty.

NEGLECT OF DUTY.

Capt. Steers, of the Twenty-second Precinct, testified that on going through his district on the afternoon of Feb. 27, to see if there were any violations of the Excise Law, he found Patrolman Mm. Leahey seated in the grocery-store, No. 46 Greenwich-street, where liquor was exposed. Mr. Leahey stated that he lived up stairs, it was his day off, and he had come down after a newspaper. He should have made an arrest.

IN A COACH.

Roundsman Thatcher, of the Fifteenth Precinct, caught Patrolman John Seaton and John Carter sitting in a closed carriage, which was in front of the Union Livery-stable, a few minutes before 6 o'clock one morning of last week. The roundsman had seen Carter within five minutes of the time specified. The men put in the excuse that they had been twenty-one hours on duty; they met at the corner of East Fourteenth-street and Union-place, saw the coach, and one proposed, as it was near relieving time, to get in; but they had hardly done so when the roundsman came along. "It is pretty hard," continued Carter, "for a man to be on duty twenty-one hours and the moment he sits down to be snapped up. Unfortunately we got caught, while others do not." Mr. Acton pointed significantly to the pile of one hundred complaints before him, as much as to say: "It don't look as though every one was neglected."

CITIZENS' COMPLAINTS.

Complaints by citizens, especially for clubbing, have happily decreased of late. Some officers at one time made too free use of the club; but the cases having been brought before the Commissioners and the men dismissed from the Department, it is now very rarely that a charge of brutality is preferred. The only one to-day was that of Philip McGovern, a newsdealer, against Patrolman Martin Parkinson, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct. McGovern testified that he was waiting for a car, corner of Sixth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, about 12:30 A. M. on Sunday, Feb. 24, when the officer came up to him and told him to go off the corner; witness said he would as soon as a car came along; the officer pushed him in the stomach, and upon witness remonstrating that it was uncalled for, the officer hit him over the head with his club, knocking him senseless, and arrested him. On cross-examination witness admitted that he had been arrested before on a charge of fighting.

Officer Parkinson, in defence, said he had passed this man ten minutes before and found him talking with prostitutes, and ordered him away; on going down his post and returning found McGovern still on the same corner; as a car had just passed did not think he could be waiting on that account; when the officer put his hand out to shove him away McGovern flew at and clenched the officer.

Mr. Acton, after the evidence was in, gave McGovern the advice: "Never put your hand on an officer."

Catharine R. Adams, a middle-aged woman, was complainant against Patrolman John Canavan, of the Second Precinct. She stated that her occupation was that of sewing for wealthy families. On arriving from Philadelphia the 13th of February, about 10 o'clock at night, she applied for lodging at Powers' Hotel, in Park-row. Within the week she had lodged there three or four nights, and had paid therefor. Mr. Powers told her to sit down. She waited till after 1 o'clock in the morning, when he told her she could have no room; she told him she did not want to go in the street at that hour, and requested that she might be allowed to remain in the reception-room up stairs; he would not allow that, and sent for the policeman, who came and dragged her from the reception-room and treated her abusively on the way to the station-house; there she was locked up in a cell till morning, when she was taken before Judge Hogan and discharged.

E. R. Powers, proprietor of the hotel, testified that when the woman first asked him for a room he told her she could not have one; a few minutes after he sent a bell boy to tell her she must go out; again he spoke to her himself, when she wanted to stay in the reception room; he told her he could not allow it; she went to the room, and he was compelled to send for an officer to take her out; thought she was under the influence of liquor; at the Station-house Mr. Powers made a complaint of disorderly conduct; the officer used her as gently as he could.

Others employes at the hotel testified to the same effect.

It is probable that the officer will be sustained, though no decisions are made until the evidence is laid before a majority of the members of the Board.

## Descents by the Police upon Faro Banks.

Capt. Garland and Sergt. Finney, of the Fourteenth Precinct, with a squad of men, proceeded to the alleged gambling-house No. 116 Bowery, about 9 o'clock last night, where they found fifteen persons engaged in playing the game of "faro." All of these persons were taken into custody and marched off to the Spring-street Station-house. Their names are as follows:

Charles Blake, proprietor, aged 38; George Harris, dealer, aged 34; Robert Slevin, aged 30; Henry Boltowski, aged 29; John Hermann, aged 27; Edward Chapin, aged 36; George Wallace, aged 28; Sam. Schwartz, aged 24; John Watson, aged 40; James Reilley, aged 24; Charles Myers, aged 37; Jos. Hatchburn, aged 31; Lewis Collins, aged 28; John Atkins, aged 26; Henry Collins, aged 28.

The Police also seized one faro table, one lay-out, one cue-box, six packs of cards, one deal-box, $13 75 in money, and 565 ivory checks. The prisoners will be arraigned before Justice Dowling this morning.

By order of Capt. John Jourdan, Sergt. Allaire, of the Sixth Precinct, made a descent yesterday afternoon upon the old-established faro bank at No. 42 Bowery, where he arrested the following named persons:

Wm. Barclay, aged 31, United States, speculator and proprietor; Andrew McIntyre, aged 30, carman; John Davis, aged 32, butcher; Joseph Sandford, aged 38, hatter; Michael Meaney, aged 21, butcher and dealer; Lewis Smith, aged 25, porter-house. The Police also captured a complete set of gambling implements and carried them to the Station-house.

## Seizure of Obscene Books by the Police.

At 7:45 o'clock last night, Sergt. McGiven, of the Seventeenth Precinct Police, visited the premises at the corner of Avenue B and Fifth-street, occupied by Emanuel Yankauer as a book-store, where he seized a lot of obscene books, which Yankauer had been in the habit of loaning to boys in the neighborhood for small sums of money. The dealer was locked up for examination, and the [illegible] of books destroyed.

## Meeting of Commissioners of Emigration.

The Commissioners of Emigration held their regular semi-monthly meeting yesterday at No. 146 Broadway.

President Verplanck presided. The annual report was read and adopted and an order was made that a copy thereof be transmitted to the Legislature.

STATISTICS.

Number of Emigrants arrived at this port to date, since Jan. 1, 2,847; number to same date 1866, 18,476. Number of inmates in the institutions, Ward's Island on March 6th of the following year: 1864, 945; 1865, 966; 1866, 1,288; 1867, 1,650.

*Return of arrivals at Castle Garden during February, 1867.*

| Ports of Clearance. | Vessels. | Bondable Passengers. | Passengers not Liable to Bond. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Liverpool | 13 | 3,322 | 188 |
| London | 6 | 180 | 14 |
| Glasgow | 4 | 173 | 17 |
| Havre | 3 | 333 | 7 |
| Hamburg | 2 | 282 | — |
| Bremen | 5 | 1,259 | 5 |
| Antwerp | 1 | 72 | — |
| Total | 34 | 5,621 | 231 |
| Sailing vessels | 15 | 1,493 | 23 |
| Steamers | 19 | 4,028 | 208 |
| Total | 34 | 5,521 | 231 |

*Destination of Passengers—January, 1867.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arkansas | — | Missouri | 259 |
| Alabama | 1 | Mexico | — |
| Australia | — | Mississippi | 2 |
| British Columbia | — | New-Hampshire | 8 |
| Canada | 36 | Nova Scotia | 4 |
| California | 47 | New-York | 3,880 |
| Connecticut | 97 | New-Jersey | 183 |
| Central America | — | Nebraska | — |
| Cuba | — | North Carolina | 2 |
| Delaware | 20 | New-Brunswick | — |
| District of Columbia | 19 | Oregon | — |
| Florida | — | Rhode Island | 68 |
| Georgia | 17 | Ohio | 574 |
| Illinois | 518 | Pennsylvania | — |
| Iowa | 81 | South Carolina | 3 |
| Indiana | 72 | South America | — |
| Kentucky | 67 | Texas | 16 |
| Kansas | 8 | Tennessee | 19 |
| Louisiana | 25 | Vermont | 3 |
| Massachusetts | 232 | Utah | — |
| Maryland | 48 | Virginia | 40 |
| Maine | 9 | West Indies | 1 |
| Michigan | 199 | Wisconsin | 313 |
| Minnesota | 14 | Unknown | — |
| Total | | | 7,674 |

*February, 1867.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arkansas | — | Missouri | 119 |
| Alabama | 1 | Mexico | 1 |
| Australia | 1 | Mississippi | 3 |
| British Columbia | — | New-Hampshire | 1 |
| Canada | 40 | Nova Scotia | 7 |
| California | 40 | New-York | 3,213 |
| Connecticut | 87 | New-Jersey | 122 |
| Central America | — | Nebraska | 1 |
| Cuba | 1 | North Carolina | 1 |
| Delaware | 1 | New-Brunswick | 5 |
| District of Columbia | 20 | Oregon | — |
| Florida | — | Rhode Island | 41 |
| Georgia | 10 | Ohio | 334 |
| Illinois | 316 | Pennsylvania | — |
| Iowa | 74 | South Carolina | 5 |
| Indiana | 42 | South America | — |
| Kentucky | 17 | Texas | 4 |
| Kansas | 1 | Tennessee | 10 |
| Louisiana | 39 | Vermont | 8 |
| Massachusetts | 301 | Utah | 2 |
| Maryland | 32 | Virginia | 13 |
| Maine | 3 | West Indies | 12 |
| Michigan | 94 | Wisconsin | 112 |
| Minnesota | 20 | Unknown | 1 |
| Total | | | 5,688 |

CASH STATEMENT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance in Bank, Jan. 1, 1867 | | $24,072 95 |
| Aggregate receipts to Feb. 27, 1867 | $32,250 26 | |
| Received since, to March 6, for com. of passengers, &c | 2,652 00 | 34,902 26 |
| Total | | $58,975 21 |
| Disbursements as per account to Feb. 13, 1867 | | 66,044 28 |
| Overdraft | | $7,069 07 |

The meeting adjourned without further important action.

## POLICE COURTS.

### The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

ROBBED BY A STREET-WALKER.

James Hendricks, of No. 48 Henry-street, met Nellie Sampson in the Fourth Ward, on Tuesday evening, and was induced by the woman to accompany her to No. 97 Cherry-street. When entering the premises Hendricks had a gold watch and chain, value $200, in his possession, and soon after Nellie left him he discovered that the time-keeper had been abstracted from his clothing. She was arrested yesterday by Officer Mullin, of the Fourth Precinct, and duly committed for trial. Nellie is 35 years of age, and a native of Ireland. She admitted her shameful occupation, but strenuously denied her guilt. The watch was not recovered.

DEALINGS IN FELONIOUS WEAPONS.

James Rooney was arrested yesterday by Officer Hudson, of the First Precinct Police, on a charge of having possession of a pair of "brass knuckles." The prisoner stated that he was on his way to Brooklyn, when arrested, to deliver the dangerous weapons to a sea captain, who had ordered them. Rooney was locked up for trial in default of bail.

A BRUTAL HUSBAND.

Mary Gleason, of No. 52 Oak-street, caused the arrest of her husband, John Gleason, on a charge of brutal assault. A quarrel occurred between the pair, when John threw stove covers at his wife, and then beat her terribly about the head and face. When the prisoner was taken into custody by Officer Anderson, his wife made the necessary complaint, her face being swollen and disfigured by the brutal treatment she had received. The husband was locked up for trial without bail.

A DRUNKARD IN COURT.

Officer Wilse, of the Fifth Precinct, brought Edward Carpenter into Court yesterday afternoon, in a helpless state of intoxication. The prisoner was brought to the Court door on a truck, and then dragged before the Judge. The magistrate said he would receive the complaint, but he considered the procedure a shameful one. The officer stated that he had only obeyed the orders of his superior officer. The attention of Roundsman Croker, of the Court squad, was called to the fact by the Justice, and the prisoner was removed to a cell.

### Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

"KENO."

At 10:30 o'clock on Tuesday night Capt. Caffray and Sergt. Schoonmaker, of the 15th Precinct, accompanied by a squad of officers, visited the keno saloon on the second floor (rear) of No. 763 Broadway, where they surprised a party engaged in the game of keno. Seventeen persons were arrested, who gave their names, ages and occupation as follows: John Hart, 42, proprietor; Geo. A. Williams, 34, clerk; John Murphy, 25, printer; David W. Craft, 30, agent; George W. Wolcott, 24, clerk; Stephen Martin, 42, book-keeper; John Murray, 37, clerk; Thomas Kanne, 31, chairmaker; Henry Stork, 35, saloon-keeper; John Jones, 35, clerk; Patrick Shean, 29, painter; Odis Anderson, 24, hotel-keeper; John Jackson, 35, cooper; James Kelly, 21, teamster; David Budd, (colored,) 25, waiter; James Davis, 31, merchant; James Benson, 31, merchant. All the gambling implements found in the saloon were conveyed to the Station-house. Capt. Caffray reports that the establishment was luxuriantly furnished, its outfit being valued at least $5,000. The prisoners were yesterday taken before Justice Dodge, who held the proprietor for trial and released the others upon their giving bail for future good behavior.

VIOLATING THE EXCISE LAW.

Four persons were brought before the magistrate charged with violating the Excise Law. Their names are Michael O'Brien, No. 93 West Eighteenth-street; Charlotte McMann, Joseph Egan and Margaret Reynolds, No. 292 West Twenty-seventh-street. Each of these was required to furnish $300 bail, to answer at Special Sessions.

TAILORS ON THE STRIKE.

A certain clothing firm, doing business in the Fourth-avenue, last week resolved to lower the price of their goods, and to this end informed their workmen that their wages would be reduced 25 per cent. thereafter. As the journeymen belonged to a Tailors' Protective Association, they were compelled by the constitution of that organization to resign their situations rather than submit to the proposed reduction of pay. The result was that the establishment was necessitated to employ "outsiders" to do their work. This enraged the Association men, and they determined that no journeymen, unless those belonging to their own party, should be allowed to fill the places made vacant by their discharge. To carry out their resolution it is charged that a number of them congregated about the door of the establishment, and refused to allow workmen to enter the premises. The attention of the Police was called to the matter, when the following-named persons were arrested, viz.: James Heron, Henry Matthews, Samuel Wreath, John Conway, John Eames, James Finnell, Patrick Sommers, John P. Otterdam and John Shean. Each of the above-named persons were required to furnish $300 bail for their future good behavior. An examination into the case will be held next Tuesday morning.

### Yorkville Court—Before Justice Kelly.

SNEAK THIEVES.

Yesterday morning, while Mr. David Laird, grocer, at the corner of Broadway and Fifty-fourth-street, was engaged upon the sidewalk in front of his store, two boys named Matthew Riley and John Spitdealer, entered the place and stole $80 in United States notes from the money-drawer. Mr. Laird saw them coming out of the store, and suspecting something wrong he detained them until he ascertained that the theft had been committed. Both the accused were committed for trial in default of bail.

### Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

A lad named Patrick Towley was arrested yesterday and brought before Justice Shandley, charged with embezzling small sums of money from Messrs. Haggart & Reid, tinsmiths, at No. 353 Broadway, in whose employ he had been for the [illegible]. The accused denied his guilt, and was committed for examination.

## Board of Education.

The regular meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening, President McLean in the chair.

A communication was received from the school officers of the Twelfth Ward, asking for an appropriation of $102,870 for the erection of a new grammar school. Referred to Finance Committee.

A commnication from the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward was received, asking for an appropriation for altering Primary School No. 9. Referred to Finance Committee.

The resolution to take down and rebuild the colored School in Laurens-street, covering the entire lot, to consist of three departments—a primary school and a girls' and boys' grammar schools—was discussed at length, and referred to the Committee on Buildings, with instructions to report as to the condition of the premises.

It was also resolved to refer the subject of the propriety of the consolidation of the colored schools to the Committee on Colored Schools.

It was resolved to appropriate the sum of $24,500 for the purchase of six lots on the northerly side of West Fifty-second-street, in the Twenty-second Ward, for a Grammar School and one Primary Department.

The Finance Committee reported in favor of appropriating the sum of $47,662 for the erection of a new primary school-house on Second-street, between Avenues C and D, for the use of Primary School No. 21, in the Eleventh Ward, and the report was adopted.

On recommendation of the Finance Committee, the sum of $10,000 was appropriated for the purchase of lots adjoining School No. 14, in the Twenty-first Ward, in order to preserve the value of the school property.

The Committee on Sites reported in favor of the Trustees of the schools in the Twentieth Ward being authorized to establish a new school in that Ward for the purpose of accommodating the children of the Ward not now attending school, and of relieving the schools already in existence. The report was adopted.

A report of the Committee on Colored Schools, recommending that the Committee on Sites, &c., investigate the school wants of the colored people on the East side of the City and report thereon. The report was adopted.

The Board then adjourned.

## BROOKLYN NEWS.

Disinterment of a Body.—The body of John Blyth, who died at No. 247 Atlantic-street on the 22d of February ult., was disinterred last week by order of Coroner Lynch. The circumstances of the case are as follows: On the morning of the 13th of February the deceased arose at an early hour and made a fire in the kitchen. In order to make it burn more speedily he poured a quantity of kerosene oil, from a can, on the flames. The fire communicated with the can, causing it to explode, and deceased was dreadfully burned. He subsequently died of the injuries sustained, and was buried on an order of the Board of Health. The matter having been reported to the Coroner, he directed the disinterment of the body, and investigated the case. The Jury found the following verdict: "We find that the said John Blyth came to his death by accidental burns caused by the explosion of a can of kerosene oil while pouring the oil upon a fire on the 13th of February, 1867, and the Jury demand an explanation why a burial permit was granted by the Board of Health, after a certificate setting forth that the deceased had been burned by oil had been submitted by the physician, Dr. A. J. C. Skeen." After the inquest the body was again interred.

Criminal Cases Before the Court of Sessions.—The following persons, convicted during the term of various offences, were arraigned yesterday morning and sentenced:

Patrick Holland, convicted of having stolen a gold watch and chain, worth $100, from James Gerity in August last, was sentenced to the State Prison for the term of ten years at hard labor.....Edward Driscoll, for receiving stolen goods, was fined $250, or to be imprisoned in the Penitentiary for six months.....Bernard Green, Henry Hillman and John Dohling, for selling liquor without license, were fined $40 each, or to be imprisoned in the Penitentiary for forty days.....E. C. Blackwell, convicted of embezzlement, was sentenced to State Prison for one year.....F. Burns and J. Gray, convicted of riot, were fined $10 each.

The Brooklyn Plasterers' Association.—A regular meeting of the Brooklyn Plasterers' Association was held at the corner of Court and Joralemon streets last evening. Mr. John Dougherty, the President, occupied the Chair. A number of new members were received, after which a communication from the New-York Plasterers' Society was submitted, in which it was stated that about the first of April next they would strike for the eight hour system. The communication was received with favor, and after discussing various matters connected with the Society the meeting adjourned.

Grand Larceny.—William Van Brunt and Harriet Van Brunt, husband and wife, residing at No. 92 North First-street, E. D., were yesterday accused of grand larceny before Justice Dailey by Paul Lounsbury, residing in the same house. It seems that on the 28th of February Mr. Lounsbury missed wearing apparel and a silver watch valued in all at $72 and $44 75 in money, but attributed the theft to sneak thieves. Since then, however, he has suspected the prisoners. They were held for examination to-day.

The Brooklyn Academy of Medicine.—The annual meeting of the Brooklyn Academy of Medicine was held in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association in Fulton-avenue last evening. Prof. Firth, the President, occupied the chair, and after making a few preliminary remarks the annual address, which was upon the subject of Electricity, was delivered by Prof. Paul W. Allen. The attendance was rather slim.

The Catholic Library Association.—A meeting of this Association was held at the corner of Court and Joralemon streets last evening, the President, Mr. John O'Mahony, in the chair. The subject of erecting a Catholic institute in Brooklyn was discussed, but nothing definite in regard thereto was transacted.

Held on a Charge of Burglary.—John Shields, an alleged notorious burglar, was yesterday committed to the County Jail by Justice Dailey to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of having broken into and robbed the residence of James M. Brock, No. 45 North Ninth-street, E. D., in October last.

Launch of a Revenue Cutter.—A revenue cutter was launched from Hathorn's yard, Greenpoint, on Tuesday morning, and another of similar dimensions will be launched on Saturday next. They were both constructed with great care, and reflect credit on the builder.

Collision on the East River.—The Grand-street ferry-boats *Warren* and *Alida* collided near the slip on the New-York side, about 6:30 o'clock last evening. The *Alida* was damaged considerably, and one of her lady passengers is reported to have been severely injured.

Burglary.—The law office of Messrs. Troy & Applegate, No. 345 Fulton-street, was feloniously entered on Tuesday night, but nothing valuable appears to have been stolen therefrom.

Brooklyn City Court, March 7.—Nos. 49, 64 to 70, 74 to 18, 80, 84, 8, 46, 29, 30, 35.

A Successful Experiment with Important Results.—A successful experiment has just been made to convey heavily laden freight-cars across the North River from the docks on this side to the railroad depots on the other. A great float has been constructed and named the *Dunderberg*, in length 137 feet, and 30 feet wide. On this have been borne successfully no less than eight heavily laden cars. On the float are two lines of tracks, which meet those on a bridge near the depot on the Jersey side, enabling the cars laden on this side to pass off freely. The advantage of this plan of conveying freight from New-York to the trains in Jersey are obvious, as all the delays and perils to the goods to which they were subjected by carting or transhipment are avoided.

[Advertisement.]

The house of Cambridge Livingston, Esq., Secretary of the American Telegraph Company, was saved from burglars on Friday night last by the Burglar Alarm Telegraph. E. HOLMES, No. 231 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

## Movements of Ocean Steamers.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FOR AMERICA. | | | |
| England | Feb. 20 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Cuba | Feb. 23 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| America | Feb. 23 | Bremen | New-York. |
| City of Boston | Feb. 27 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Erin | Feb. 27 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Ville de Paris | Feb. 28 | Havre | New-York. |
| Hammonia | Mar. 2 | Hamburg | New-York. |
| FOR EUROPE. | | | |
| Western Metropolis | Mar. 7 | New-York | Bremen. |
| City of Antwerp | Mar. 9 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Louisiana | Mar. 9 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Manhattan | Mar. 9 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Cella | Mar. 9 | New-York | London. |
| Britannia | Mar. 9 | New-York | Glasgow. |
| Pereire | Mar. 9 | New-York | Havre. |
| Deutschland | Mar. 9 | New-York | Bremen. |
| FOR HAVANA, NEW-ORLEANS, &c. | | | |
| Morro Castle | Mar. 9 | Havana. | |
| San Jacinto | Mar. 9 | Savannah. | |
| San Francisco | Mar. 9 | Nicaragua. | |
| Henry Chauncey | Mar. 11 | California. | |

## Departure of Foreign Mails.

Mails for Europe close:

Per steamship *Peruvian*, via Portland and Liverpool, on Friday at 1:30 P. M.

Per steamship *Pereire*, via Havre and Brest, on Saturday at 6 A. M.

Per the *City of Antwerp*, via Liverpool, and the *Deutschland*, via Bremen, on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

Mails for Havana and Mexico close:

Per steamship *Morro Castle*, on Saturday at 2 P. M.

For Central America, per steamship *Henry Chauncey*, March 11 at 2 P. M.

For Nicaragua, per steamship *San Francisco*, Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

## Departure of Domestic Mails.

| | |
|---|---|
| [illegible] Mails close at | 5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M. |
| Western and Southwestern Mails | 5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. |
| Long Island | 5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. |
| Newport and Fall River | 3 P. M. |
| New-York Central Railroad | 5 P. M. |
| North Mails | 5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. |
| [illegible] Mail, Way | 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. |
| [illegible] Mail at | 5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M. |

## Passengers Sailed.

March 6.—*In steamship Java for Liverpool*—Martin Riera, G. W. Couves, T. H. Bacoo, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Frost, two Misses Schaus, Mr. Schaus, G. Lefon, Jose A. Yupesta, A. S. Hallidie, Miss Atwood and sister, Melville Atwood, Mrs. Cady, Miss E. Scriven, Mr. and Mrs. A. Amos, John White, Manuel Janora, Santiago del Val, Mrs. S. T. Peters, Miss A. Peters, [illegible] Peters, G. W. Wheelwright, F. Grund, [illegible], Alex. Reid, Mrs. T. P. Ives and servant, [illegible] Douglass, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Entz, B. Young, [illegible] Watt, T. A. Bennett, H. Gesell, H. Le Roux, H. P. [illegible], Mr. Weil, P. Sellerman, J. M. Cooper, C. W. [illegible], Mrs. J. J. Read, A. Bradley and son, H. L. [illegible], H. J. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Hunt and child, W. J. Hoppin, A. D. Chapin, Dr. W. T. G. [illegible], Rev. and Mrs. Lewis Francis, J. G. Perry, R. [illegible], A. Joumond, F. S. Giles, S. Ayers.

March 6—*In steamship Tarifa, for Liverpool*—George Williamson, England; J. B. Anderson, England; Ph. Huchtz, New-Zealand; W. Glasson, New-York; John Harrison.

## Passengers Arrived.

March 6—*In steamship Cella, from London and Havre.*—Mrs. Louisa E. Donaldson, Morley and Mary Donaldson, J. W. Bryson, Mrs. H. Bryson, Miss C. Borrow, Mrs. S. Wydeman, T. Tuggle, J. C. and Mrs. C. Osborn, G. W. Meyer, Mrs. A. M. Meyer, W. H. Harvey, C. Johanssen, W. Watson, W. Goodheart, S. C. Rideaway, J. Rosenfeld, P. H. Pananes, D. Graser, B. Courtrice, L. do., J. Pitaumer, L. Laurentz, Jules Vonet, Sophie Morer, Charlotte Laurent, and 389 in the steerage.

March 6—*In steamship City of Antwerp, from Liverpool.*—C. Allen, P. McKenna, M. Bullock, M. Bryant, T. Sinclair, D. Sullivan, H. Vaugh, Mrs. E. Stanley, Miss E. Wood, Mrs. d'Cotterill, Miss E. Rose, J. Pierce, Mr. Fitzgerald, R. Straushers, R. Cohen, A. Murray, W. A. Murray, W. A. Murray, Jr., G. Walten, S. Mashens, J. Burnham, Miss A. Burnham, Miss E. Burnham, W. Fairweather, G. Bradford and lady, J. Pettit, W. Wynaham, A. Mollet, Mr. Mirley, C. M. Appleton, Mr. Fields and son, Mr. Becker, E. Punell, G. Ringland, J. M. L. Wells, R. Kramer, Miss Fairweather, Miss Shaw, and 600 in the steerage.

*In steamship Saragossa, from Charleston*—R. Adams, Capt. G. S. Paine, James Bergen, John Smith, T. McAvoy, J. N. Thomas, Jas Tulloch and wife, Henry Stender, W. J. Anderson, and 8 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 25 | Sun sets..... 5 58 | Moon sets.... 7 34
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 8 38 | Gov. Island. 9 27 | Hell Gate...10 49

# MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, March 6.

### Cleared.

Steamships Tarifa, (Br.,) Langlands, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Moneka, Libby, Charleston, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames; Western Metropolis, Weir, Bremen, J. Taylor; Mercedita, Smith, St. Thomas, St. John's, Laguayra, &c., Smith & Dunning; Saratoga, King, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Heineken & Palmore; Albemarle, Bourne Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready; Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Glaucus, Godfrey, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Ship Boulton, (Br.,) Morgan, Liverpool, Tapscott Bros. & Co.

Barks Zulma, (Br.,) Hewitt, Cardenas, Jones & Lough; Casco, Gardner, Trinidad, G. S. Stephenson & Co.; Thistle, (Br.,) McPhail, Liverpool, Bruce & McAuliffe; Amazon, (Ham.,) Guntschon, Hamburg via Nassau, Funch Meincke & Wendt; Ribbleton, (Br.,) Lamont, Liverpool, V. H. Brown & Co.

Brigs Angelia, Leighton, Carbarien, Simpson & Clapp; W. H. Bickmore, Fountain, New-Orleans, R. H. Drummond; Udola, Whittemore, Neuvitas, Thompson & Hunter; I. M. Merrist, Berry, Cardenas, J. E. Ward & Co.; Ibex, (Br.,) Graham, San Juan, Nic., J. F. Whitney & Co.; J. Clark, Freethey, Neuvitas, Thompson & Hunter; Mariposa, Nash, Santa Cruz, Simpson & Clapp; J. J. Strout, Strout, Jacksonville, W. Ray; Magnolia, (Br.,) Clare, Halifax, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schooners Jos. Hay, Hathaway, Baltimore, T. B. Chase & Co.; Lord of the Isles, (Br.,) Carinners, Port-au-Platte, Brett, Son & Co.; Wanata, Hawkins, Charleston, Smith, Brown & Co.; Palma, Dayton, Galveston, Tupper & Beattie; M. Williamson, Lake, St. Mark's, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; A. J. Bentley, Williams, Wilmington, N. C., A. J. Bentley & Co.; Ida A. Jayne, Newton, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slagnt; Alvira, Tice, Millville, N. J., J. W. McKee & Co.; S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford.

### Arrived.

Steamship Cella, (Br.,) Gleadell, London Feb. 7, and Havre 12th, with mdse. and 416 passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. Has had strong westerly gales the whole passage. Feb. 17, lat. 49 25, lon. 24 51, saw steamship Atlantic, hence for Bremen; 26th, lat. 43 27, lon. 50 37, a National steamer, bound E.; March 1, lat. 42 20, lon. 57 15, a National steamer, do. do.; 4th, lat. 40 40, lon. 68 25, steamship Pennsylvania, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship City of Antwerp, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool Feb. 20, and Queenstown 21st, with mdse. and 640 passengers to John G. Dale. Has had strong westerly winds most of the passage. Feb. 21, off Devon Heads, passed steamship The Queen, bound W.; 26th, lat. 46 21, lon. 38 20, bark Argonant, bound E.; 2d inst., lat. 42 44, lon. 51, steamship Helvetia, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary. Experienced strong N. E. gales from Hatteras. March 5, 9 A. M., exchanged signals with brig Mary M. Williams.

Steamer Nereus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamer Glaucus, Godfrey, Boston, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde.

Bark Jenny Ellingwood, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Ellingwood, Palermo Dec. 27, and Gibraltar Jan. 28, with fruit, &c., to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Bark Eagle, Wilkinson, Montevideo 79 ds., with hides Isaac Hall.

Brig Americus, Hand, Messina Jan. 11, and the Rock Jan. 30, with fruit to John E. Devlin & Co. Feb. 23, in a heavy gale, George Howard, cook and steward, was washed overboard and lost. Has had a succession of westerly gales the entire passage; sprung bowsprit, lost and split sails, &c. March 3, lat. 38, lon. 68, exchanged signals with brig Mary Sommers, bound S.

Brig Alert, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Crowell, Ponce, P. R., 20 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Sunny South, (of St. John, N. B.,) Bayley, Cardenas 13 ds., with sugar to C. C. Duncan.

Brig W. W. Lord, (of Pictou, N. S.,) Dwyer, St. Jago de Cuba 16 ds., with sugar to B. F. Small & Co.

Brig Alex. Milliken, Estes, Boston.

Schr. Edward A. De Hart, (of Gloucester,) Low, Curacoa 16 ds., with lignumvitæ to Dovale & Co. Had heavy weather, and lost deck-load of lignumvitæ. The yacht Wanderer, for Savannah, sld. a few days previous.

Schr. C. Johnston, Ireland, New-Haven, for Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. Washington, Freeman, Virginia, for Boston, with oysters.

Schr. Electric Spark, Phillips, Newport, to B. F. Small & Co.

Schr. Hume, Snow, New-London.

Schr. Lucy R. Day, Hickman, Boston.

Schr. Brothers, Athurst, Virginia, for oysters.

Schr. Louisa, Manson, Portland, with heading.

Schr. Trident, Jameison, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Etta G., Fogg, Virginia, for Boston, with oysters.

Schr. Tunis Bodine, Bunce, Cold Spring.

Schr. A. Peters, Higgins, Providence.

Schr. J. Pribe, Nickerson, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. E. H. Atwood, Higgins, Boston, with linseed.

Sloop Harvest, Corwin, Providence.

### Sailed.

Steamships Java, Tarifa, Mercedita, Moneka, Louisa Moore, Saratoga, Albemarle.

### By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 6.—Arr. steamer Roman, from Philadelphia. Schr. Isabel Blake, Capt. Hart, from Georgetown, D. C., for Boston, with coal, went ashore on the night of the 3d on Fisher's Island, opposite Stonington, and will probably be a total wreck.

Also arr. steamships Wm. Kennedy, Baltimore; Neptune, New-York.

GALVESTON, March 6.—Arr. steamship Manhattan, New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—The steamship Constitution, from Panama, with passengers from New-York Feb. 11, arrived this morning.

The ship Winged Arrow, from New-York, arr. to-day.

WILMINGTON, March 6.—Arr. steamship Fairbanks, New-York.

WOOD'S HOLE, March 6, 9:30 A. M.—Passing by, the steamer Neptune, from New-York for Boston.

### Miscellaneous.

The Pilot-Boat Wm. Bell, No. 24.—Parties who came up from this vessel last evening report her as lying a mile inside of the outer bar, 18 miles east of Montauk Point, near to the village of Annagasket. She is full of water, and stands upright. There were four pilots on board at the time she struck on the beach; the wind was from E. by N., and snowing heavily. She went on at 3:30 A. M. of Monday, and those on board were rescued at 7 o'clock by a surf-boat from the beach. This pilot-boat was in part the result of a subscription made for the pilots of the boats Wm. Bell, No. 24, and the James Funch, No. 22, which were captured by the privateer Tallahassee in August, 1864. She was built by Mr. E. F. Williams, of Greenpoint, L. I., in 1865; was 130 tons carpenter's measurement, and cost, after being coppered, nearly or quite $25,000. She was owned by the following pilots: Capt. Joseph Henderson, 5-16ths, partially insured; James Callahan, 5-16ths, no insurance; John Van Duzer, 4-17ths, insured for $5,000, and Wm. Anderson, 2-16ths, partially insured. The sails were saved in a damaged condition. The vessel will probably prove a total loss.

### Spoken, &c.

E. S. Conant—schr., from Philadelphia, bound S., Feb. 25, lat. 27 15, lon. 70 05.

Industry—brig, of Liverpool, N. S., for Boston, March 4, lat. 39, lon. 70 10.

### Foreign Ports.

At Curacoa, Feb. 17, brig Emma Dean, for New-York; brig La Creole, do.; schr. Pilot's Bride, do.

LADIES' LACE
Paper Collars,
JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS,
Wholesale and Retail.
WARD, No. 387 Broadway.

HOTEL RANGES
MANUFACTURED BY
BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., No. 247 Water-st., N. Y.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 209, March 6, 1867.
40, 12, 35, 61, 55, 45, 36, 13, 43, 69, 3, 39, 67.
KENTUCKY—Class No. 210, March 6, 1867.
51, 41, 9, 74, 57, 40, 12, 69, 49, 66, 65, 77, 72, 39.
SHELBY COLLEGE—Extra Class No. 133, Mar. 6, 1867.
21, 39, 69, 57, 73, 13, 2, 15, 32, 34, 61, 36, 5.
SHELBY COLLEGE—Class No. 134, March 6, 1867.
15, 51, 75, 55, 52, 78, 61, 49, 28, 21, 17, 37, 53, 72.

NOTICE.—The only legalized Lotteries drawn in the United States are those under the management of MURRAY, EDDY & CO. & FRANCE, MORRIS & CO. The public and others are cautioned against all bogus drawings.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
of the Georgia State Lotteries.—*Publicly* drawn and *authorized* by the General Assembly of Georgia:
GEORGIA STATE—Class No. 38, March 6, 1867.
62, 39, 66, 25, 5, 45, 68, 15, 22, 20, 51, 37, 78.
GEORGIA STATE—Class No. 20, March 6, 1867.
4, 37, 73, 23, 63, 29, 71, 36, 18, 14, 46, 17.
GRAND CONSOLIDATED—Class No. 48, March 6, 1867.
51, 77, 62, 74, 42, 44, 58, 41, 19, 16, 9, 76, 65.
GRAND CONSOLIDATED—Class No. 33, March 6, 1867.
10, 75, 56, 13, 28, 11, 63, 40, 38, 35, 39, 43.
McINTIRE & CO., Managers,
Augusta, Ga.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURnished in all legal lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway and No. 153 Fulton-st.

MARVIN & CO'S
ALUM AND DRY PLASTER
FIRE AND BURGLAR
SAFES
Are now considered the
BEST IN THE WORLD.
Principal Warehouses, No. 265 BROADWAY, New-York. No. 721 CHESTNUT-ST., Philadelphia.

∗ FROM OUR METROPOLIS ∗
*To the Academy of Medicine of New-York, to the Medical Faculty, and to the doctors of this City.*
HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT
BEVERAGE OF HEALTH
was submitted for trial and approval about two months since.

It was of the greatest importance that this preparation should be patronized by the medical profession in this metropolis, as the community, having been so frequently deceived by the multitarious so-called remedies, specified and patent medicines, look with well-founded mistrust on all innovations in medical science, and physicians read with ridicule the pompous commendations of all such preparations, knowing that they are calculated solely to delude a credulous public. The profession, therefore, make it a rule either to ignore them entirely or to dissuade their patients from using them.

How has it been with HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE OF HEALTH? An exception has been made with it, as its great European reputation attracted at once the earnest attention of the Medical Faculty in this City, and they felt it their duty to examine and approve it.

The most eminent physicians in this City prescribe HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE daily in their practice, and have given MR. HOFF proofs of their appreciation of its wonderful properties, among others Drs. CRANE and WHITE, who state "THAT HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT IS DESTINED TO SUPPLY A WANT LONG FELT."

We are proud at being able to quote from the report recently made by the SPECIAL COMMITTEE to the NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE, which RECOMMENDS to the PROFESSION the trial of HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE OF HEALTH, in the following:

"It is calculated to be a *mild tonic*, which differs in some *marked particulars* from the preparations of Malt known under the names of *ale, porter* and *beer*, especially of the moderate quantity of alcohol it contains."

EFFECT OF HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT AS A TONIC, APPETIZER, AND STRENGTHENING BEVERAGE.

Letter from W. H. McCormack, Esq., No. 258 West 52d-st.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1867.

"To L. HOFF, ESQ.: I have found your Malt Extract the *best antagonist against troubles of the stomach*. My lady has been so GREATLY BENEFITED by it, that it shall be a *constant drink* in my house. Its GREAT SUPERIORITY OVER ALL TONICS and appetizers that we have used is certain, and I cannot but think it the wholesome beverage—of which my physician also speaks very well—may come into universal use, as it MERITS the PREFERENCE over all SPIRITUOUS tonics of the day."

The same effect has been produced in the same complaints, as it appears from letters addressed to Hoff's Malt Extract Depot, by
His Excellency Gov. R. E. FENTON, Albany.
WILLIAM MOLLER, Esq., No. 6 West 20th-st.
Dr. GORDON, of Boston.
W. V. FREDENBURG, Esq., No. 33 London Terrace.
Miss ELIZA DAFFERNER, No. 28 Rivington-st., and others.

STRENGTHENING EFFECT PRODUCED BY HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT in cases of bodily weakness:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1866.

MR. HOFF: Please send to my house one dozen of your beverage. The effect on the condition of my lady was charming. Without being actually sick she never enjoyed perfect health, and we recommend cheerfully your Malt preparation.

JOHN ZETTLER, No. 168 East 12th-st.

The same benefit has been derived by
Mr. HELLER, No. 168 Lexington-av.
Mrs. HARTERS, No. 131 Seventh-st.
Mr. WARRBAUGH, No. 161 South Second-st., Williamsburgh.
R. S. LEWIS, Esq., No. 4 Beekman-st., and others.

INFLUENCE OF HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT ON CONSUMPTIVES.

When taken as a beverage it is strengthening, without being exciting—if boiled—it facilitates respiration; the patient coughs more easily, expectorates less, sleeps well, and feels better generally.

Dr. C. H. Bieecken, Redwing, Minn., writes: "I was agreeably surprised to see by the papers that the genuine Hoff's Malt Extract has been introduced into America. This acquisition is of the greatest importance for consumptives. My cousin, the Counselor of Medicine, Dr. Sanderseleban, informed me a long time ago of its astonishing remedial properties; he ordered from Germany some of your preparations, for a friend suffering from disease of the lungs, and obtained the best results from their use," &c.

The same excellent effects have been derived by
T. KNUPPER, Esq., No. 169 Division-st.
Mrs. NORDEMANN, No. 157 Henry-st.
Mrs. KARLINE PETERSON, Bergenwood-av., Hudson City.
Mrs. M. VEITMEIER, West Hoboken, Lake-st.
O. FREDRICKSEY, No. 248 9th-av., WHILE SUFFERING FROM CONSUMPTION.

Relying upon these incontestible proofs, we can confidently recommend the use of HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT to all persons wishing to preserve their health, as well as to those suffering from ill health.

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT DEPOT,
No. 542 Broadway.

One dozen and upward delivered to any part of this City and suburbs, free of charge.
Sold at Druggists and Family Grocers.
Sole Agent for Pennsylvania, WARD J. CAFFEE, Philadelphia.

CLOTHING
FOR MEN AND BOYS.
SPRING STOCK NOW READY.
ASSORTMENT LARGE AND PRICES LOW.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.,
BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.,
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